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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

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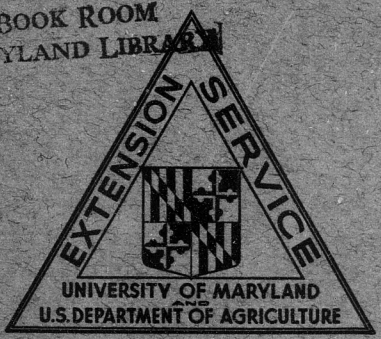

FOR THE YEAR 1935

Cooperative Extension Work In Agriculture and Home Economics,
Extension Service, University of Maryland, and the
United States Department of Agriculture
Cooperating.

T. B. SYMONS, Director

Distributed in furtherance of acts of Congress of
May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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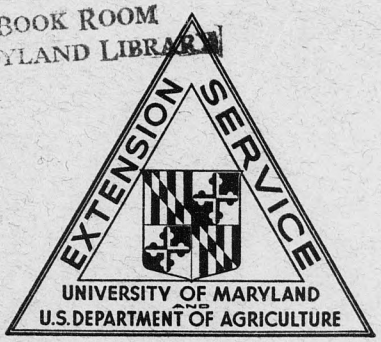

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(Continued on Third Page Cover)

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EXTENSION SERVICE

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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR THE

YEAR 1935

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

MR. H. C. BYRD,
President, University of Maryland:

I have the honor to present herewith the Twenty-First Annual Report covering the work of the Extension Service of the University of Maryland, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1935, together with a financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS B. SYMONS,
Director, Extension Service.

January 1, 1936.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY HARRY W. NICE,
Governor of Maryland:

In accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress approved May 8, 1914, and known as the Smith-Lever Act, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Twenty-First Annual Report covering the work of the Extension Service of the University of Maryland, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1935, together with financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. BYRD,
President.

January 4, 1936.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1935

By THOMAS B. SYMONS, Director

INTRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES of the Maryland Extension Service in 1935 have dealt with a wider variety of problems than in any previous year. It has not been necessary to devote attention to any unusual and outstanding condition, such as results from severe drought, excessive rainfall, damage by storm, and the like. On the other hand, in addition to the numerous educational and service activities carried on and the specific programs of crop adjustment conducted in cooperation with the national program, the Extension Service has been called upon for active cooperation with many agencies. Included among these are the Federal agencies engaged in carrying out in Maryland such programs as Land Utilization, Soil Erosion Control, Land Drainage, Land Acquisition, Rural Resettlement and Rehabilitation, Rural Electrification, and the various forms of Federal Farm Credit.

The fact that the Extension Service has trained workers, both men and women, in each county, and also a corps of specialists in the several phases of agriculture and home economics, has made it possible to render valuable aid in connection with launching the new lines of work on a sound and practical basis. Their intimate knowledge of local conditions and local people is an essential factor in the success of these new efforts and their aid and advice will continue to be exceedingly important.

The many activities have taxed the resources and personnel of the Service to the utmost. Among the most gratifying results of the year's work, however, is the fine spirit of enthusi-

asm and cooperation with which members of the Service assumed the additional responsibilities, as well as a corresponding spirit on the part of the people of the State.

While an estimate of the net farm income for the year is not yet available, it is believed that it will show improvement over the income for 1934. Prices for some of the more important crops, such as corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, tame hay, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and apples, have not maintained the level reached in 1934, but it is worthy of note that most of these crops are used almost entirely for feed. Consequently, the lower costs are expected to be reflected largely in the income for dairy, poultry, and livestock products, which together make up a major part of the net farm income.

It should be noted also that a substantially greater gross value was produced in 1935, compared with 1934, in the case of tobacco, peaches, sweet corn, strawberries, snap beans and green peas, and that the total value of the apple crop was much greater because of larger yield.

Agricultural Adjustment Programs

IN VIEW of the fact that the specific programs for adjustment of production of certain crops was halted just after the end of the year, it seems advisable to include a brief summary of activities and results of those programs. Although activities designed to bring about better adjustment of production to effective demand will no doubt be continued, the approach to the problem will be modified to some extent.

Following passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act by the Congress of the United States and the launching of definite programs for control of certain crops, the Maryland Extension Service adopted a policy of whole-hearted cooperation in the national program. Adjustment activities and extension work were assumed to be synonymous and the additional duties and responsibilities were undertaken with the satisfaction of rendering greater service to the people of the State. Unquestionably the adjustment campaigns served to broaden the outlook and field of usefulness for extension workers and the result was beneficial to the individual workers and the Service as a whole, as well as the greatly increased numbers who were served.

Wheat Campaigns—The most important adjustment program carried out in Maryland was in connection with the wheat crop. It was launched late in the season of 1933 and the contracts offered to growers covered the crops harvested in 1933-34-35. Although a program of that nature was a new and different approach to the farm problem, it was received sympathetically and with excellent cooperation by the farm organizations and people generally. At the outset a State Committee was appointed by the Governor with the Director of the Extension Service as chairman, and including the President of the Farm Bureau, Master of the State Grange, and a representative wheat grower from the Eastern Shore and Western Maryland. This committee served as an aid in planning the campaign and in applying the national policy to conditions in this State.

A more complete statement with respect to the methods of procedure, the intensive educational campaigns involved, the work necessary to determine compliance on the part of all contract signers, the vast amount of detail incident to handling the thousands of forms required, and other phases of the program, was included in my reports for the last two years and will not be repeated here. Approximately 66 per cent of the wheat acreage of the State was included in the 7,740 contracts. Total payments on these contracts up to January 1, 1936, amounted to $2,102,061.75.

Following a referendum to determine the sentiment relative to continuing the wheat adjustment program, which resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of such a program, a campaign was conducted whereby farmers were offered an opportunity to sign applications for new contracts. The number of applications for contracts was approximately 6,527.

Corn-Hog Campaigns—Second in importance was the program to adjust production of corn and hogs. Contracts were offered farmers each year for two years, with 3,120 signers in 1934 and 3,200 signers in 1935. Payments received under these contracts amounted to $729,674.10, up to the end of this year.

Tobacco Campaign—While the tobacco program was confined almost exclusively to the five counties in Southern Maryland where practically all the tobacco in the State is grown, it was an important factor in solving some of the problems confronting that industry. The program offered resulted in 699 con-

tract signers, to whom a total of $73,303.91 was paid in benefit payments to January 1, 1936.

The amounts received by Maryland counties in the form of benefit payments for crop adjustment under the various programs from May 12, 1933 to January 1, 1936 are shown in the following table:

County	Total	Wheat	Corn-Hogs	Tobacco
Allegany	$9,867.12	$7,772.47	$2,094.65	------
Anne Arundel	17,094.59	2,082.88	1,832.95	$13,178.76
Baltimore	121,076.59	69,756.88	51,319.71	------
Calvert	12,938.91	4,027.97	878.60	8,032.34
Caroline	135,078.04	103,285.85	31,792.19	------
Carroll	246,136.42	178,283.46	67,746.93	106.03
Cecil	99,102.85	75,757.74	23,345.11	------
Charles	27,300.29	15,331.06	3,316.10	8,653.13
Dorchester	132,040.17	114,187.04	17,853.13	------
Frederick	495,058.25	392,433.06	102,247.15	378.04
Garrett	5,051.48	2,579.38	2,472.10	------
Harford	65,601.57	42,877.37	22,724.20	------
Howard	94,705.38	67,833.73	26,871.65	------
Kent	263,054.98	199,926.23	63,128.75	------
Montgomery	270,016.95	188,372.14	81,162.77	482.04
Prince George's	48,476.51	16,214.59	2,685.50	29,576.42
Queen Anne's	276,138.47	226,458.40	49,680.07	------
St. Mary's	34,655.27	19,537.57	2,220.55	12,897.15
Somerset	43,116.26	22,053.60	21,062.66	------
Talbot	232,413.24	197,629.63	34,783.61	------
Washington	178,427.52	120,977.74	57,449.78	------
Wicomico	34,932.17	7,970.22	26,961.95	------
Worcester	62,756.73	26,712.74	36,043.99	------
Totals	$2,905,039.76	$2,102,061.75	$729,674.10	$73,303.91

It is estimated that Maryland farmers will receive approximately $700,000 under adjustment programs that were in effect prior to the time when the Act was declared unconstitutional. Special funds for this purpose were appropriated by Congress. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized also to make rental and benefit payments in an amount which he determined to be fair and equitable to farmers who had applied for contracts and, prior to January 6, 1936, had made adjustments and complied with requirements.

The approximate number of contracts involved in the various adjustment programs is shown in the following table:

County	1933-1935 Wheat Contracts	Applications for 1936 Wheat Contracts	1934 Corn-Hog Contracts	1935 Corn-Hog Contracts	Tobacco Contracts
Allegany	105	50	9	4	----
Anne Arundel	17	5	7	6	109
Baltimore	347	339	209	244	----
Calvert	24	20	1	----	74
Caroline	466	450	203	218	----
Carroll	787	618	351	318	3
Cecil	257	200	87	72	----
Charles	92	53	13	8	90
Dorchester	454	384	145	99	----
Frederick	1,411	1,399	369	501	10
Garrett	41	25	17	13	----
Harford	221	156	114	87	----
Howard	227	192	123	95	----
Kent	475	432	210	187	----
Montgomery	695	500	298	229	15
Prince George's	106	60	12	6	236
Queen Anne's	596	500	176	174	----
St. Mary's	119	79	3	3	162
Somerset	166	133	111	116	----
Talbot	541	450	153	121	----
Washington	376	304	204	141	----
Wicomico	57	49	124	314	----
Worcester	160	129	181	244	----
Totals	7,740	6,527	3,120	3,200	699

State and County Programs

EFFORTS have been made for a number of years to develop a rather definite program for Maryland agriculture and rural life. In 1931, such a program for the State was set up, with the cooperation of all farm organizations and agencies, and similar programs were formulated for a number of the counties. Necessarily, the adjustment and emergency programs altered the situation materially and placed greater emphasis upon certain projects than was contemplated in the Maryland program. Nevertheless, as the five-year period ends in 1935, it is evident that substantial progress has been made in carrying out the State program. Notable is the decreased acreage of wheat, which was well under way when the national wheat program was launched and has been maintained; increased acreage of legumes and barley, which provide more economical feed for livestock and dairy animals; increase in beef cattle; increase in poultry; increased production and use of seeds of certified origin; greater attention to maintenance of

soil fertility; more effective control of insect pests and plant diseases; and improved practices in marketing a number of farm commodities.

Considerable attention during the year was devoted to surveying results of progress in the State program, resources available, economic conditions, and other basic factors involved in developing a program for a period of years in the immediate future.

Marketing Problems

MANY of the most difficult problems with which the Service has had to deal were associated with marketing a number of the important farm commodities. Interest in improvement of quality has continued to increase, with corresponding increase in demands for assistance in proper grading and standardization, up-to-the-minute news of market conditions, and other factors essential to efficient marketing. In addition to the demands in the line of basic problems in marketing and distribution, in which the year has registered notable progress, there have been more or less acute problems in connection with the low prices prevailing for some farm commodities.

The problem of marketing milk was an issue throughout much of the year. A State Milk Control Board was authorized by the last Legislature, but the act creating such Board was declared unconstitutional by the Court and it was prevented from functioning.

The cooperative milk marketing organizations—the Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers, the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, and the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers' Association—are in excellent condition and are rendering to their members and to the industry a service which is not fully appreciated. Comparison of prices received for their products by Maryland dairymen with the prices received in other milk producing areas, even in the eastern section of the country, is a tribute to the effectiveness and success of these organizations.

Much effort has been devoted to improving the tobacco marketing situation. An extended study has been made of the present situation with recommendations for improvement. It is hoped that in 1936 certain changes in the present system can be effected.

Bang's Disease Control

EXTENSION workers cooperated actively with State and Federal authorities in a campaign for control of Bang's disease in cattle. The educational work in connection with the campaign was carried out quite largely by representatives of the Service and its success is attested by the large number of animals which have been tested or placed under observation. Cooperation was continued with the livestock authorities in the control of other diseases of animals.

Rural Rehabilitation

THE Extension Service has cooperated actively in the rural rehabilitation program, which was launched by the Relief Administration and later transferred to the Rural Resettlement Administration. From the inception of this program in the State, Mr. E. I. Oswald, County Agent Leader, has served as Director of Rural Rehabilitation, and Miss Venia M. Kellar, State Home Demonstration Agent, as Assistant Director. Other members of the Service, both at headquarters and in the respective counties, have assisted actively in the program.

The program has been approached conservatively in Maryland. We have sought to aid all legitimate cases in real need for debt conciliation or rehabilitation. It has afforded an opportunity to render valuable service to a group of people who could not be given assistance in the past. It is felt, however, that the program in its operation should be closely coordinated with the activities of the Extension Service. This work will be greatly extended in 1936.

In the field of debt conciliation, ninety-six applications were received with total indebtedness of $1,338,431.39. Forty of these were able to have their debts scaled down from $576,174.68 to $249,799.69—or a scale-down to 48% of the original debt. All of these cases presented difficult problems for the county agents as well as the Federal and State representatives for debt conciliation.

Farm Credit

WITH the improvement in farm income and agricultural conditions generally, together with the better understanding by farmers of the credit facilities available to them, there was somewhat less need for assistance in this line than has been the case for a number of years. Close cooperation was continued with the various agencies of the Federal Farm Credit Administration and the agents in the several counties rendered every assistance to those who experienced difficulty in securing satisfactory credit arrangements for their operations.

Women's Activities

UNDER the leadership of Miss Venia M. Kellar, State Home Demonstration Agent, the rural women have carried out programs of work which were at the same time more intensive and more varied than in previous years. Improvement in farm income made it posssible for home-makers to broaden their interests and activities, but was not sufficient to permit abandoning the economy measures which proved so helpful in maintaining family health and standards of living with greatly reduced budgets.

A notable feature of the developments by rural women is the degree to which they have been able to engage in general educational and cultural activities along with more practical phases of home making. In addition, they have contributed most liberally of their time, efforts, and their products to relief agencies.

The fact that attendance records at the Rural Women's Short Course were broken in 1935 is an evidence of the improved conditions and the desire of rural women for self-improvement.

Cooperating Agencies

MOST cordial relations continued between the Extension Service and all rural organizations of the State and counties. Undoubtedly, one of the strongest factors in the progress of agricultural programs is the complete harmony which exists among all forces. The general farm organizations—the Grange and Farm Bureau—as well as the commodity organizations and the agencies created in connection with comparatively new pro-

grams in the State have cooperated loyally with each other and with the Service.

In reporting the many activities of the Extension Service, it has been the aim to give due credit to all agencies and organizations which have cooperated. If such credit has in any case been omitted, I hereby record sincere appreciation of the Extension Service for all assistance received in carrying on its many lines of work.

Land Use Policy

CONTINUED cooperation has been given the Federal authorities in acquisition of sub-marginal land tracts in the State. Upon submission of an extended study of available lands for public use, three tracts were selected for purchase, about 30,000 acres in Garrett County, about 15,000 acres in Frederick County and from 6,000 to 7,000 acres in Wicomico and Worcester Counties. These projects were approved by the State Planning Commission and Federal authorities have been making reasonable progress in their acquisitions during the year. It is believed that the recreational tract in Frederick County will serve a very useful purpose in years to come in furnishing an unusual natural site as a playground for the State.

Crop Yields and Values

PRELIMINARY figures issued by the Division of Crop Estimates of the U S. Department of Agriculture give the total value of all crops in 1935, with duplications eliminated, as $45,549,000. This compares with $46,464,000 in 1934, and $34,510,000 in 1933. To the estimated value of farm crops for the year should be added approximately one million dollars which was paid as benefit payments to farmers who cooperated in the adjustment programs. Total production of most principal crops was as great as in the preceding year and the lower farm value was due in large measure to less favorable prices, particularly for the feed crops.

Corn acreage was increased 26,000 acres and, with a yield per acre of 35 bushels, total production was almost two million bushels greater than in 1934. The total value of the crop was $13,935,000, which was about $850,000 less than the preceding year, owing to a price of 70 cents compared with 83 cents.

Acreage of wheat was 19,000 acres larger than in 1934 and, with a yield of 20.5 bushels to the acre, the total production was 8,323,000 bushels. The increase in production was more than offset by a decrease in price from 90 cents to 76 cents a bushel, with the result that the total value of the crop was $6,325,000 or $816,000 less than in 1934.

Acreage in oats was increased 5,000 acres, but lower prices and a slightly lower yield resulted in a total value of $590,000 compared with $673,000 in 1934.

Barley acreage remained about the same, the yield was better than last year, and despite a lower price, the value of the crop was about $23,000 greater.

Acreage of potatoes was the same, but the yield a little less. A small increase in price over that of 1934 resulted in a little larger valuation for the crop, but much less than the value of this crop in 1933.

With an increase of 1,700 acres of tobacco and an estimated yield per acre of 775 pounds, the indicated production is almost 3,000,000 pounds greater than in 1934. The production is placed at 26,350,000 pounds and the value is estimated at $5,138,000. It should be noted that the tobacco crop is not sold until next year and there is greater possibility of variation from present estimates than in the case of other crops.

Almost twice the volume of commercial apples was produced this year as in 1934, but this was partially offset by about 50 per cent reduction in price. A yield of 382,000 bushels of peaches was more nearly normal production and accounted for a large increase in value over the near failure of 1934. Estimated production and value of pears was a little above last year.

Increased acreage and a slightly larger yield of tomatoes gave a smaller total value, because of less favorable prices. More cantaloupes were grown and prices were somewhat higher. A reduced acreage of strawberries gave substantially larger production and a price of $2.00 a crate resulted in a value for the crop of $1,430,000 compared with $815,000 in 1934. Increased production and improved price for green peas gave a value of $1,196,000, which is an increase of $418,000 over 1934.

There was an increase of one per cent in the number of horses, and 5 per cent in hogs, a decrease of 8 per cent in sheep,

and no change in total cattle and mule numbers on Maryland farms on January 1, 1936, compared with the same date a year ago. The total value of all livestock on farms on January 1, 1936, was $29,849,000, which is an increase of about 31 per cent over the value a year ago.

In accordance with our cutsom of former years, a record of the estimated acreages, yields, and values of Maryland's principal crops is included in this report. These estimates are furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating with our Service, and show the acreages, yields, and values of the several crops for 1935, with comparable figures for the two preceding years. The estimated numbers and values of livestock on farms January 1, 1936, are given also.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS

Crop and Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total	Value Per Acre
Corn							
1935	541,000	35.0	18,935,000	Bus.	.70	$13,254,000	$24.50
1934	515,000	33.0	16,995,000	"	.83	14,106,000	24.75
1933	560,000	29.0	16,240,000	"	.46	7,470,000	13.34
Wheat							
1935	406,000	20.5	8,323,000	"	.76	6,325,000	15.58
1934	387,000	20.5	7,934,000	"	.90	7,141,000	18.45
1933	395,000	16.0	6,320,000	"	.83	5,246,000	13.18
Oats							
1935	49,000	28.0	1,372,000	"	.43	590,000	12.00
1934	44,000	30.0	1,320,000	"	.51	673,000	15.30
1933	50,000	24.0	1,200,000	"	.39	468,000	9.36
Barley							
1935	22,000	34.5	759,000	"	.50	380,000	17.25
1934	22,000	28.5	627,000	"	.57	357,000	16.20
1933	23,000	26.0	598,000	"	.52	311,000	13.52
Rye							
1935	16,000	15.0	240,000	"	.62	149,000	9.31
1934	20,000	15.0	300,000	"	.76	228,000	11.40
1933	17,000	13.0	221,000	"	.76	168,000	9.88
Buckwheat							
1935	6,000	21.0	126,000	"	.55	69,000	11.50
1934	5,000	22.0	110,000	"	.62	68,000	13.60
1933	6,000	18.0	108,000	"	.59	64,000	10.67
Potatoes							
1935	33,000	95.0	3,135,000	"	.60	1,881,000	57.00
1934	33,000	99.0	3,267,000	"	.54	1,764,000	53.45
1933	30,000	95.0	2,850,000	"	1.09	3,106,000	103.53
Sweet potatoes							
1935	6,000	140.0	840,000	"	.65	546,000	91.00
1934	5,000	150.0	750,000	"	.81	608,000	121.60
1933	6,000	160.0	960,000	"	.55	528,000	88.00

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS (Continued)

Crop and Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total	Value Per Acre
Hay (All Tame)							
1935	404,000	1.39	561,000	Tons	10.00	5,610,000	13.88
1934	403,000	1.43	578,000	"	13.00	7,514,000	18.65
1933	403,000	1.31	529,000	"	11.40	6,031,000	14.97
Tobacco							
1935	34,000	775.0	26,350,000	Lbs.	.195	5,138,000	151.12
1934	32,300	725.0	23,418,000	"	.188	4,403,000	136.31
1933	34,000	600.0	20,400,000	"	.175	3,570,000	105.00
Apples (Total Crop)							
1935	------	----	2,412,000	Bus.	.60	1,447,000	------
1934	------	----	1,102,000	"	.90	992,000	------
1933	------	----	1,312,000	"	.75	984,000	------
Apples (Commercial)							
1935	------	----	1,200,000	"	.60	720,000	------
1934	------	----	615,000	"	.90	554,000	------
1933	------	----	657,000	"	.75	493,000	------
Peaches							
1935	------	----	382,000	"	1.20	458,000	------
1934	------	----	82,000	"	1.70	139,000	------
1933	------	----	400,000	"	1.00	400,000	------
Pears							
1935	------	----	106,000	"	.60	64,000	------
1934	------	----	94,000	"	.60	56,000	------
1933	------	----	66,000	"	.60	40,000	------
Grapes							
1935	------	----	676	Tons	45.00	30,000	------
1934	------	----	614	"	50.00	31,000	------
1933	------	----	596	"	55.00	33,000	------
Tomatoes (For Mfg.)							
1935	64,300	3.5	225,000	"	12.50	2,812,000	$43.73
1934	61,200	3.3	202,000	"	15.70	3,171,000	51.81
1933	46,200	2.9	134,000	"	15.30	2,050,000	44.37
Sweet Corn (For Mfg.)							
1935	33,600	1.8	60,500	"	11.70	708,000	21.07
1934	29,100	1.5	43,600	"	10.00	436,000	15.00
1933	19,600	1.8	35,300	"	8.50	300,000	15.31
Cantaloupes							
1935	8,500	115.0	978,000	Crts.	.75	734,000	86.35
1934	7,400	130.0	962,000	"	.90	866,000	117.00
1933	7,700	110.0	847,000	"	.50	424,000	55.07
Strawberries							
1935	6,500	110.0	715,000	"	2.00	1,430,000	220.00
1934	7,250	90.0	652,000	"	1.25	815,000	112.41
1933	8,060	105.0	846,000	"	.95	689,000	85.48
Snap Beans (For Mfg.)							
1935	9,500	1.4	13,300	Tons	40.30	536,000	47.00
1934	10,500	1.0	10,500	"	37.50	394,000	37.52
1933	8,200	1.3	10,700	"	39.00	417,000	39.00
Green Peas (For Mfg.)							
1935	18,500	2,350 Lbs.	21,740	"	55.00	1,196,000	64.65
1934	13,500	2,200 "	14,850	"	52.40	778,000	57.63
1933	11,300	1,600 "	9,040	"	45.60	412,000	36.46

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

January 1, 1936

	Number	Value Per Head	Total Value
Horses and Colts	81,000	$120.00	$9,695,000
Mules and Mule Colts	29,000	139.00	4,031,000
Dairy Cows and Heifers	188,000	56.00	10,528,000
Heifers (1 to 2 years old)	34,000	31.00	1,054,000
All other Cattle and Calves	85,000	27.40	2,331,000
Sheep and Lambs	86,000	6.20	534,000
Swine, including pigs	167,000	10.00	1,676,000

ADMINISTRATION

NO particular change has been made in the administration of the Service during the past year. The extra duties thrust upon the Service have naturally greatly increased the responsibilities and work in administration. Mr. E. I. Oswald was designated as Rehabilitation Director with Miss Venia M. Kellar as Associate, but only devoting part-time to the new work. For the most part, the additional duties have been carried with our present forces.

The relationship of the Service to other educational agencies in the State and with our farm organizations has been quite sympathetic and cooperative. Splendid cooperation has been received from the Boards of County Commissioners and many Counties have returned cuts previously made in the County appropriations. This reflects the attitude of the people as well as the Commissioners regarding the value of the work.

More and more the work of the Service is being coordinated with the research and teaching departments in order to promote efficiency.

I am indebted to all members of the Service for their loyal support and earnest endeavor to meet the needs of these strenuous times when additional duties have been assigned the Service.

EMPLOYEES AT HEADQUARTERS—1935

THOMAS B. SYMONS	Director.
E. I. OSWALD	County Agent Leader.
MISS VENIA M. KELLAR	State Home Demonstration Agent.
A. H. SNYDER	Extension Editor.
P. E. NYSTROM	Assistant County Agent Leader and Specialist in Farm Management.
E. G. JENKINS	State Boys' Club Agent.
MISS DOROTHY EMERSON	Girls' Club Agent.
MISS FLORENCE H. MASON	District Home Demonstration Agent and Specialist in Home Furnishing.
MISS K. G. CONNOLLY	Administrative Assistant.
*G. J. ABRAMS	Specialist in Apiculture.
W. R. BALLARD	Specialist in Landscape and Vegetable Gardening.
H. C. BARKER	Specialist in Dairying.
W. C. BEAVEN	Specialist in Marketing.
*R. W. CARPENTER	Specialist in Agricultural Engineering.
O. R. CARRINGTON	Assistant Extension Editor.
J. A. CONOVER	Specialist in Dairying.
*E. N. CORY	Specialist in Entomology.
S. L. CROSTHWAIT	Horticultural Inspector.
*S. H. DeVAULT	Specialist in Marketing.
MYLO S. DOWNEY	Assistant in Club Work.
H. A. EDGE	Assistant in Statistics and Farm Management.
*CASTILLO GRAHAM	Assistant Specialist in Entomology.
*W. E. HARRISON	Assistant Specialist in Marketing.
H. A. HUNTER	Specialist in Canning Crops.
*R. A. JEHLE	Specialist in Plant Pathology.
A. V. KREWATCH	Specialist in Agricultural Engineering.
G. S. LANGFORD	Specialist in Insect Control.
*T. B. MANNY	Specialist in Sociology.
*DeVOE MEADE	Specialist in Animal Husbandry.
*A. E. MERCKER	Specialist in Potato Culture.
MISS MARGARET McPHEETERS	Specialist in Nutrition.
F. W. OLDENBURG	Specialist in Agronomy.
*HARLAN RANDALL	Specialist in Music.
P. A. RAPER	Specialist in Poultry Marketing.
W. H. RICE	Specialist in Poultry.
*C. S. RICHARDSON	Specialist in Educational Extension.
S. B. SHAW	Specialist in Marketing, and Chief of Maryland State Department of Markets.
MISS HELEN SHELBY	Specialist in Clothing.
M. M. SHOEMAKER	Specialist in Landscape Gardening.
W. W. SIMONDS	Extension Forester.
*C. E. TEMPLE	Specialist in Plant Pathology.
H. J. TWILLEY	Assistant Specialist in Marketing.
J. M. VIAL	Specialist in Animal Husbandry.
A. F. VIERHELLER	Specialist in Horticulture.
*E. A. WALKER	Horticultural Inspector.
E. P. WALLS	Specialist in Market and Canning Crops.

*Devote part time to Extension work.

COUNTY AGENTS—1935

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany	R. F. McHENRY	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	STANLEY E. DAY	Annapolis
Baltimore	H. B. DERRICK	Towson
Calvert	JOHN B. MORSELL	Prince Frederick
Caroline	G. W. CLENDANIEL	Denton
Carroll	L. C. BURNS	Westminster
Cecil	J. Z. MILLER	Elkton
Charles	P. D. BROWN	La Plata
Dorchester	WM. R. McKNIGHT	Cambridge
Frederick	H. R. SHOEMAKER	Frederick
Garrett	J. H. CARTER	Oakland
Harford	H. M. CARROLL	Bel Air
Howard	E. K. RAMSBURG	Ellicott City
Kent	J. D. McVEAN	Chestertown
Montgomery	O. W. ANDERSON	Rockville
Prince George's	P. E. CLARK	Upper Marlboro
Queen Anne's	KENNETH W. BAKER	Centerville
St. Mary's	J. J. JOHNSON	Leonardtown
Somerset	C. Z. KELLER	Princess Anne
Talbot	R. S. BROWN	Easton
Washington	M. D. MOORE	Hagerstown
Wicomico	J. P. BROWN	Salisbury
Worcester	R. T. GRANT	Snow Hill

ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENTS

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany, Garrett and Washington	H. W. BEGGS	Cumberland
Baltimore	WM. H. CARROLL	Towson
Harford	W. G. MYERS	Bel Air
Kent	STANLEY B. SUTTON	Chestertown
Montgomery	A. A. ADY	Rockville

Local Agents—(Negro Work)

Southern Maryland	J. F. ARMSTRONG	Seat Pleasant
Eastern Shore	L. H. MARTIN	Princess Anne

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS—1935

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany	MAUDE A. BEAN	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	MRS. GEORGIANA LINTHICUM	Annapolis
Baltimore	ANNA TRENTHAM	Towson
Calvert	E. ELAINE KNOWLES	Prince Frederick
Caroline	BESSIE M. SPAFFORD	Denton
Carroll	AGNES SLINDEE	Westminster
Cecil	VIOLA G. COOK	Elkton
Charles	MARY GRAHAM	La Plata
Dorchester	HATTIE E. BROOKS	Cambridge
Frederick	HELEN E. PEARSON	Frederick
Garrett	MARGARET K. BURTIS	Oakland
Harford	CATHERINE MAURICE	Bel Air
Howard	MARTHA E. MANAHAN	Ellicott City
Kent	HELEN N. SCHELLINGER	Chestertown
Montgomery	EDYTHE M. TURNER	Rockville
Prince George's	ETHEL M. REGAN	Hyattsville
Queen Anne's	ISABEL BEWICK	Centerville
St. Mary's	ETHEL JOY	Leonardtown
Somerset	HILDA TOPFER	Princess Anne
Talbot	MARGARET SMITH	Easton
Washington	ARDATH E. MARTIN	Hagerstown
Wicomico	GERTRUDE M. COOKINHAM	Salisbury
Worcester	LUCY J. WALTER	Snow Hill

ASSISTANT HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

Allegany	MARGARET T. LOAR	Cumberland

Local Home Demonstration Agents—(Negro Work)

Charles, St. Mary's, Prince George's and Montgomery	MRS. ARMINTA J. DIXON	Washington, D.C.
Somerset	MRS. JUSTINE N. CLARK	Princess Anne

Changes In Personnel

Mr. Harvey A. Edge was appointed Assistant in Statistics and Farm Management, June 13, 1935.

Mr. Walter W. Simonds resigned as temporary Extension Forester, January 31, 1935, and was reappointed May 1, 1935.

Mr. Howard J. Twilley was appointed Assistant Marketing Specialist, May 1, 1935.

Miss Ethel M. Bowers was appointed temporary Recreation Specialist, March 1, 1935—resigned April 30, 1935.

Mr. B. L. Goodyear resigned as Music Specialist, December 31, 1934.

Mr. Harlan Randall was appointed Music Specialist, October 1, 1935.

Mr. J. W. Heuberger resigned as Horticultural Inspector, April 30, 1935.

Mr. T. D. Holder resigned as Canning Crops Specialist, March 20, 1935.

Mr. William H. Evans, County Agent in Caroline County, was granted leave of absence March 1, 1935.

Mr. George W. Clendaniel was transferred from Assistant County Agent in Harford County to County Agent in Caroline County, February 18, 1935.

Mr. Warren G. Myers was appointed Assistant County Agent in Harford County, March 1, 1935.

Mr. Paul D. Brown, County Agent in Charles County, was granted leave of absence April 7, 1935. He was reappointed, October 16, 1935.

Mr. Bergen Brown was transferred from Assistant County Agent to County Agent in Charles County, April 16, 1935. He resigned, September 30, 1935.

Mr. John W. Magruder, County Agent in Howard County, was transferred to the Maryland Emergency Relief Administration, February 16, 1935.

Mr. E. Kenneth Ramsburg was appointed County Agent in Howard County, April 1, 1935.

Mr. J. Julius Johnson was appointed County Agent in St. Mary's County, January 1, 1935.

Mr. G. Frank Wathen was transferred from County Agent to Assistant County Agent in St. Mary's County, January 1, 1935. He resigned, September 30, 1935.

Mr. W. Sherard Wilson resigned as temporary Assistant County Agent in Howard County, February 28, 1935.

Miss Myrne L. Hendry resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Howard County, February 21, 1935.

Miss Martha E. Manahan was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Howard County, April 1, 1935.

Miss Isabel D. Bewick was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Queen Anne's County, June 16, 1935.

Mr. Mylo S. Downey, Assistant County Agent in Allegany, Carroll and Washington Counties, was granted leave of absence October 1, 1935.

Dr. Theodore B. Manny was appointed Sociology Specialist, October 1, 1935.

Mr. Mark M. Shoemaker was reappointed Landscape Garden Specialist, August 7, 1935.

Mr. Ernest A. Walker was appointed Assistant Specialist in Plant Pathology, September 16, 1935.

Mr. Samuel L. Crosthwait was granted leave of absence, November 16, 1935.

Mr. L. P. Ditman resigned as Insect Control Specialist, September 30, 1935.

Miss E. Elaine Knowles, County Home Demonstration Agent in Calvert County, was granted leave of absence, November 1, 1935.

Miss Agnes Slindee resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Carroll County, October 31, 1935.

Miss Gertrude Denning was appointed Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent in Cecil County, November 16, 1935.

Miss Marion G. Swanson resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Wicomico County, September 30, 1935.

Miss Gertrude M. Cookinham was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Wicomico County, October 1, 1935.

Sources of Extension Revenue

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 there were available for Extension Work the following funds: Federal Smith-Lever, $60,023.83; Federal Smith-Lever Supplementary, $19,202.09; Capper-Ketcham, $26,076.61; Additional Federal Cooperative Funds, $17,000.00; State Smith-Lever, $30,589.37; County Demonstration Funds, $42,849.98; State Funds for General Extension, $9,849.85; State Horticultural Fund, $10,-103.27; Marketing Extension Fund, $8,914.62; Canning Extension Fund, $6,229.50; Poultry Extension Fund, $2,881.97; Dairy Extension Fund, $1,779.60; Tobacco Fund, $1,514.35; Beekeeping Fund, $1,038.72; State Dairymen's Fund, $3,-778.73; Miscellaneous Funds, including Advanced Registry, State Department of Forestry, Marketing Inspection Funds, etc., $26,509.20; and $60,382.94 contributed by the various counties; or a total of $328,724.63. In addition, $14,233.61 was used for Japanese Beetle and Insect Control Work, and $43,360.07 was disbursed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; making a grand total of $386,318.31.

During the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, there are available: Federal Smith-Lever, $60,023.83; Federal Smith-Lever Supplementary, $19,202.09; Capper-Ketcham, $26,-076.61; Additional Federal Cooperative Funds, $15,000.00; Bankhead-Jones, $74,463.43; State Smith-Lever, $23,152.00; County Demonstration Fund, $32,343.00; State Funds for General Extension, $8,209.00; State Horticultural Fund, $7,689.00; Marketing Extension Fund, $7,370.00; Canning Extension Fund, $5,278.00; Poultry Extension Fund, $2,102.00; Dairy Extension Fund, $1,517.00; Tobacco Fund, $1,170.00; Beekeeping Fund, $723.00; Special Dairy Fund, $2,576.00; Cantaloupe Fund, $1,500.00; Miscellaneous Funds (estimated), including Advanced Registry, State Department of Forestry Funds, Marketing Inspection Funds, etc., $20,000.00; and $61,973.00 contributed by various counties, or a total of $370,367.96. In addition, there are available $14,579.00 for Japanese Beetle and Insect Control work and $25,085.00 disbursed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; making a grand total of $410,031.96.

Equipment

NO important additions were made to the equipment of the Service during the year. With the expansion of the work, particularly in the line of records required under the several adjustment programs, it was necessary to materially increase office equipment, such as desks and filing cases, both in the central office and in the county offices. It was the aim, however, to keep expenditures of this character at a minimum consistent with efficient and adequate handling of the work at hand.

Records of Office Work

AS the many new lines of work have developed during the last few years, the problem of keeping accurate and adequate records has become more and more complex. This is true with respect to financial records and also the types of records essential to the various lines of work.

Additional help has been required in many of the county offices and some expansion in force was made at headquarters. The adjustment of financial records has been unusually difficult, because of the various funds and the reduction in State funds. This work was handled competently by Miss K. G. Connolly and associates in the office.

During the year, 54,876 first-class letters were mailed from headquarters and the total pieces of mail numbered 173,072. In all, 123,977 first-class letters were sent by the Service throughout the State.

PUBLICATIONS

IT is difficult to estimate accurately the extent to which publications of various kinds have contributed to the progress of extension activities during the year. Without question, they have been an important factor in virtually every line of work. Particularly in the case of new programs, such as the adjustment programs, rehabilitation, soil conservation, and the like, there is need for disseminating information widely. At the same time, most of these programs are recognized as news by the public press and there is opportunity to obtain space for up-to-the-minute information regarding them.

In practically all counties, there is cordial cooperation between the editors of local papers and the representatives of the

Extension Service. As a result, the local and county papers of the State give liberally of their space to extension affairs and in the aggregate are a powerful influence in carrying out extension programs.

A news service maintained at headquarters supplied news stories of all important events and developments to the several types of publications. Daily papers and news services were supplied with special releases, usually by wire. An average of four or five releases prepared especially for local weekly papers were sent each week, either direct to the papers or through the offices of county agents. Undoubtedly, the news of extension developments within the several counties greatly predominated in the local papers and news stories from headquarters were intended to supplement, rather than replace the local news.

Extension Publications—No decided change was made in the general types of publications issued by the Service. The principal changes consisted in trying to better adapt the publications to their particular purposes, and thereby increase their effectiveness. With this end in view, it was the aim to make the bulletins and circulars more attractive and inviting in appearance, more easily read, and the presentation of material more forceful.

The *Extension Service News,* a monthly publication was continued. It has been found valuable as a means of conveying to members of the Service in the field and to leaders throughout the State certain types of information that are not adapted to the public press, or in greater detail than will be carried in commercial publications.

The volume and variety of miscellaneous publications was as great, or greater than in previous years.

Ten-Year Summary—Under the title "The Passing of a Decade," a summary of Extension Service activities during the decade of 1925 to 1934, inclusive, was prepared and published. A summary published in 1924 records the principal developments during the first ten years of extension work in Maryland and the summary issued this year covers the second ten years of work. It is believed that a brief record of this type will become of increasing value as the years go by.

In the summary published this year an attempt was made to record not only the major developments and activities on a State-wide basis, but a section was devoted to each of the 23 counties. In that way an effort was made to record the principal activities in each of the counties. Great credit is due Mr. A. H. Snyder, Extension Editor, for tireless efforts in the preparation of the ten-year summary.

Visual Material—With a capable artist on the regular staff, the need for charts, graphs, line drawings for illustrations, and the like has been well cared for, and extensive use was made of that kind of material. Lantern slides, film strips, moving pictures, and actual exhibits were also in great demand.

Radio—A weekly period of broadcast was maintained regularly throughout the year with the fine cooperation of Station WBAL in Baltimore. The programs were sponsored and arranged by the Extension Service. Members of the Service participated also in a number of special programs broadcast from stations in Maryland and in Washington, D. C. Stations in Baltimore, Cumberland, Hagerstown, and Frederick cooperated by broadcasting the "Farm Flash" programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with such localization as seemed desirable.

Publications Issued—During the period from July 1, 1934 to January 1, 1936, the following publications were issued: Bulletin 49, (reprint) "A New Touch on the Old Furniture," 20 pages, 5,000 copies; Bulletin 50, (revised) "The Pattern Recipe," 16 pages, 3,000 copies; Bulletin 53, (revised) "Maryland Quick Breads," 32 pages, 5,000; Bulletin 55, (reprint) "Home Canning In Maryland," 28 pages, 7,000; Bulletin 61, "The Girl's Room—Arrangement and Care," 20 pages, 5,000; Bulletin 74, "Spray Program for Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grapes and Small Fruits," 16 pages, 3,000; Circular 54, (revised) "Egg Production In Fall and Winter," 16 pages, 5,000; Circular 97, "The Maryland Sweet Potato," 6 pages, 5,000; Circular 102, "How to Calculate Field Areas," 12 pages, 1,000; Circular 108, "Growing and Housing Better Pullets," 12 pages, 5,000; Circular 109, "Maryland Spray Calendar for Apples and Peaches," 40 pages, 3,600; Circular 110, "Bang's Disease," 6 pages, 5,000; Circular 111, "Quality Eggs from Producer to Consumer," 12 pages,

5,000; "Twentieth Annual Report," 84 pages, 2,000; "Ten-Year Summary," 184 pages, 3,000; Pamphlet, "A Look Around the Corner," 16 pages, 1,500; Pamphlet, "Barometers that Point to Dairy Progress," 16 pages, 2,000; Pamphlet, "Try It," 6 pages, 2,000; Pamphlet, "Bang's Disease," 4 pages, 10,000; Pamphlet, "Bang's Disease," (Set of 2) 4 pages, 4,000; *Extension Service News,* 4 pages, 2,500 copies each month.

COUNTY DEMONSTRATION WORK

PROGRAMS of county agents have necessarily shown decided change during the last few years. Because of their intimate knowledge of the conditions and people in their respective counties, they have been the focal points in a wide variety of activities. In addition to conducting the educational campaigns associated with the various adjustment programs and giving general supervision to those programs, they have been called upon for assistance and advice of one kind or another with respect to many other emergency and relief measures launched within their counties.

A wise and thrifty farmer storing turnips in a temporary out-door storage bin that he built for the purpose.

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COUNTY DEMONSTRATION WORK

PROGRAMS of county agents have necessarily shown decided change during the last few years. Because of their intimate knowledge of the conditions and people in their respective counties, they have been the focal points in a wide variety of activities. In addition to conducting the educational campaigns associated with the various adjustment programs and giving general supervision to those programs, they have been called upon for assistance and advice of one kind or another with respect to many other emergency and relief measures launched within their counties.

A wise and thrifty farmer storing turnips in a temporary out-door storage bin that he built for the purpose.

It was evident during 1936, however, that the county agents are successfully solving the problem of adjusting their programs in such manner as to carry on efficiently the many lines of work presented to them. They are getting the forces in their counties more effectively organized, and the new programs have brought them in contact with many leaders whose ability in that line had not been revealed or developed previously.

The educational work and sign-up campaigns incident to two adjustment programs were conducted during the year—a wheat adjustment program and a corn-hog adjustment program. The launching of each of these programs was preceded by a referendum in which an effort was made to inform all farmers as to the situation involved and give them an opportunity to express their attitude regarding the desirability of the proposed programs. An overwhelming vote in favor of continuing the adjustment programs was registered in both cases.

In the corn-hog program, 3,200 farmers signed contracts to adjust their production, and the program for wheat adjustment resulted in 6,527 applications for contracts. Farmers generally relied upon the county agents for assistance in making out their applications, contracts, compliance papers, and the various forms necessary in connection with the programs.

Agents in a number of counties were called upon for more or less extensive cooperation in launching Federal projects by other agencies. Among them were the programs for soil utilization, prevention and control of soil erosion, drainage, control of Bang's disease, rural rehabilitation, and rural electrification. Cooperation with the Federal Farm Credit Administration was still necessary in practically all counties, although the improvement in farm income and better understanding by farmers of the credit facilities available to them considerably reduced the demand as compared with the last few years.

Although reaching a comparatively small number of people, the assistance given by county agents to those concerned with conciliating the debts of worthy persons who for one reason or another had become involved to the point they could not extricate themselves ranked among their important contributions. A considerable number of experienced farm families, who are an asset to the farming industry of the State, were

enabled to remain on their farms and continue their operations in the business to which they are adapted.

While it was necessary to make some changes in personnel during the year because of the demand for men with the practical training of county agents, such changes were kept at a minimum. Each county had the service of a full-time county agent throughout the entire year and six counties also had the benefit of an assistant county agent for all, or nearly all, of the year. There are now full-time home demonstration agents in all counties.

Programs of Work—Practically the same procedure was followed in developing the programs of work in the several counties as has been followed for a number of years. With the assistance and advice of the county agent leader and specialists of the Service, and also with leaders representing different sections of the county and various phases of the industry, the agent develops a program which appears to meet the most important needs. In counties where there are Granges or Farm Bureaus, or commodity organizations, the leaders give valuable aid in determining the county programs. While developments during the year have made it impossible to follow out programs as completely as could be done before many of the new measures in behalf of agriculture were launched, the reports rendered at the end of the year show unmistakable value in having a well-thought-out program for the work in each county.

Late in the year, the county agents assumed leadership in developing county programs with a view to the long-time development of the agriculture in their respective counties. Along with leaders in his county, each agent gave careful study to the recent and present trends, and an effort was made to determine the general lines along which the agriculture of each county might best develop for the benefit of all concerned. It is believed that with the completion of these county programs and a State program for Maryland agriculture based upon them, a most valuable contribution will be made toward developing the agricultural resources of the State. In this important effort, all organizations and agencies are cooperating actively.

Farm Management—During the last few years there has been a noticeable increase in the demands for assistance in problems concerning the operation and management of entire

farm enterprises. This is due, no doubt, to the more general realization of the important influence of economic factors and greater attention to problems other than those associated with production. The need for more adequate and exact records in order to cooperate in the adjustment programs has given great impetus to that line of work and the number of farmers keeping records of their operations increases each year. As they examine these records and obtain more definite information on the several units of their farm enterprises, they turn to their county agents for advice and assistance in making desirable adjustments.

In order to meet the changed situation with respect to farm management, county agents are working out their programs more and more from the standpoint of problems as they affect an entire farm enterprise, rather than as problems of a particular crop or commodity.

Marketing—Problems connected with efficient marketing and distribution of Maryland's widely diversified farm products continue to be an important phase of extension work and demand the active attention and efforts of the agents in the counties. Progress is made each year in the improvement in grades and standards, and demands for assistance in this line increase correspondingly. Passage of legislation affecting the marketing of commodities requires educational work to inform producers regarding the provisions of the new laws, the need for them, and the measures necessary to comply with them.

County agents have cooperated with all marketing organizations, particularly in calling meetings to consider problems as they arise and by keeping those engaged in producing a certain commodity informed as to the situation with respect to a market for it.

Fairs and Exhibits—County and community fairs and exhibits are held quite generally throughout the State and farm products have a prominent place in practically all of them. Agents endeavor to take full advantage of the opportunity for educational work offered by such events, as well as assist in worthy community undertakings. They are almost invariably prominent in planning, managing, and conducting the agricultural phases, especially the judging demonstrations. In some counties, historic pageants have been developed to the

point that they are a feature of the fair and attract crowds from a distance. Charles County has developed this feature to an outstanding degree.

Negro Demonstration Work

With a local agent and local home demonstration agent devoting their full time to the Southern Maryland Counties, and similar agents devoting full time to the counties on the Southern Eastern Shore, assistance was rendered to the large rural colored population located in those sections of the State. As in the last few years, the programs for 1936 placed greater emphasis upon producing as large percentage as possible of the food supply needed for the family, upon preserving and storing food supplies for winter, and upon providing the best standard of family living possible within the income.

The Negro agents work out definite programs for their work each year, with the assistance of the county agent leader, State home demonstration agent, and specialists in various lines. The accomplishments of the colored people in carrying out a live-at-home program are most commendable and have without doubt made it possible for a great many of them to support themselves without resort to relief agencies.

Among the most valuable activities of the Negro agents was the work done with boys and girls. Garden projects and poultry projects were carried out by the greatest number and were substantial aids in supplying the food requirements of the family.

In sections of the State that are without the services of colored extension workers, the white agents and specialists gave more or less limited service to the colored people. The faculty of the Princess Anne Academy cooperated in the work and this institution on the Eastern Shore was the location of short courses and conferences for leaders in work for colored people and with boys and girls.

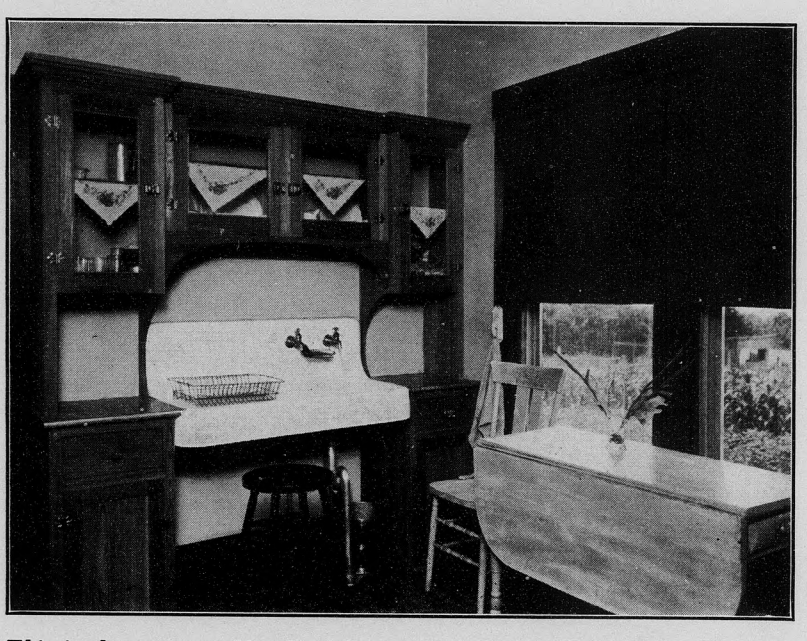
HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

COMMUNITY and county extension programs are adapted to the different sections of the State and various methods are employed in determining the program to be followed in a

given section. County and community committees, in conference with the agent and State extension staff, determine the programs in the several counties according to their stage of development. The effectiveness of methods used in previous years is studied, and such adjustments made in the plan each year as seem advisable.

Due to lower income the last few years, every phase of homemaking had to undergo some changes. Sacrifices and adjustments were made to meet family problems. Farm families and extension workers have worked together on these problems with a clear understanding of the help most needed from the Service.

Farm families have met the lower income problem by producing more of their food on the farm. Family gardens have been enlarged and more food has been canned and stored for winter use. The use of more dairy products and less meat has had a beneficial influence on the family health.



This is the way one Maryland housewife and her husband improved the usefulness and attractiveness of the kitchen in their home. Both the cabinets over the sink and the sink itself were built into a comparatively old-fashioned kitchen at small cost by the husband.

Renovation of clothing and keeping of accounts have helped to keep the family dressed on a minimum expenditure. Factual data from family records and accounts have been of great help in planning programs of work.

The program on "Mrs. Consumer and Her Buying Knowledge" has enabled the homemaker to study and compare values in all of her household buying and to know more definitely the value she should receive for the small amount she had to spend, whether it was for food, clothing, or home equipment.

Projects—A more detailed statement of progress in the major projects is given later. They were planned around home and community problems. The foods and nutrition project was centered on family health. Special low-cost diets were prepared for families on relief. Agents and project demonstrators cooperated with the county welfare workers in giving help.

The project in clothing was a continuation of better-dress schools, coat schools, remodeling, and the meeting of local leaders in training schools for the 4-H clothing program.

Making of slip covers, reupholstering furniture, hooked rugs, wall treatment, picture appreciation, buying and selecting table equipment, were prominent parts of the house furnishing program. Most of the counties continued work in home improvement.

In a project for improvement of home grounds, certificates were awarded to homes completing one or more phases of the program. County and community flower shows were held, which stimulated interest for future work. Tours to famous flower gardens and to homes that have made outstanding progress in the flower garden project were an inspiration and help.

Emergency Activities—Many emergency activities required the attention and service of both specialists and agents. The nutrition specialist assisted with food budgets and low-cost meals for all the transient camps in the State. Special diet lists were made out for State and county welfare workers. A clothing budget and a food budget were made for people on old-age pensions. Agents helped at all emergency canning and clothing centers that were organized to give work to the unemployed. They helped with distribution of garden seeds, and

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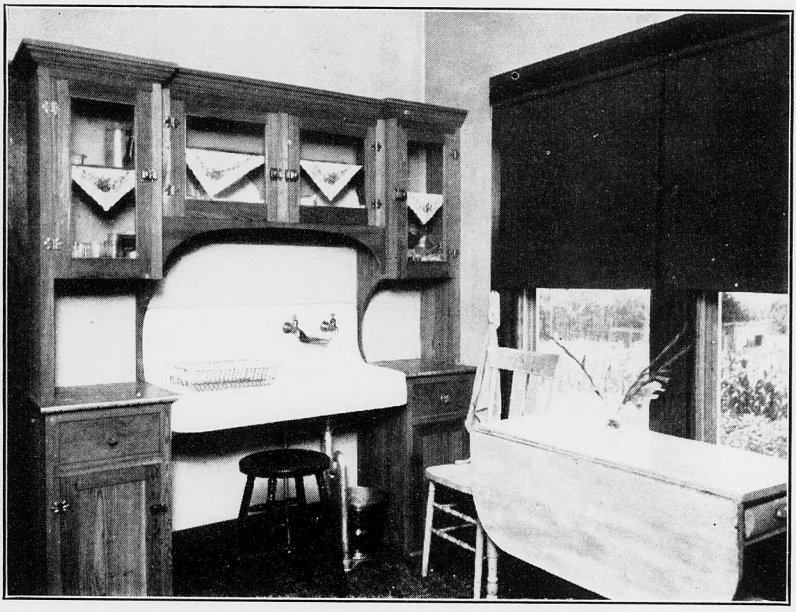

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made out work sheets and home budgets for the resettlement families project.

Special Projects—The number of projects such as music, recreation, art, and the family reading has increased during the year. Nine counties had one-week recreational schools, conducted by a recreational specialist. As a result, four counties put on outdoor music and flower festivals. Other counties had recreation meetings once a month. Twelve counties had county-wide choruses with paid leaders. Hundreds of books were read and reported on by club members. The study of pictures was a part of many club programs.

Community Activities—Extension agents cooperate with local organizations in community activities. These center around the organizations found in the several communities, such as the Church, Grange, Farm Bureau, and Parent-Teacher organizations.

Rural Women's Short Course—This event continues to grow in interest and appeal to the women of the State. Seven hundred and forty women, representing all counties in the State, attended the course held in June, 1935. The program is broadened each year, so that women come year after year and find new interests.

Adult Achievement Days—All counties hold one or two all-day meetings for members of home-makers clubs and general public. Four tri-county council meetings were held in 1935, which enlarged the perspective and gave a vision and inspiration outside of county boundaries.

Fifteen counties had county, as well as out-of-county, educational tours. All counties had training schools for project demonstrators and local leaders. The influence of these leaders spreads far beyond their home communities.

Girls' 4-H Achievement Days—These programs are giving to the public a clear picture of the objectives of 4-H club work and enlist cooperation of parents as they gain a better understanding of the work and its opportunities. There were 72 achievement programs, with attendance of 4,279, at which club members showed the progress made in their work by means of exhibits, demonstrations, and reports.

Farm Women's Markets—Four farm women's markets in four counties have proved a source of substantial income to a large number of farm women. Excellent home products of high standard are offered at these markets. Agents and nutrition specialists cooperate with sellers in helping to standardize the high quality products that are sold.

Extent of Work—Home demonstration work is being done in 576 communities; 7,821 demonstrations and meetings were held, with a total attendance of 273,622. There are 295 homemakers' clubs, with an enrollment of 8,543; 43 project groups with an enrollment of 726; and 285 4-H clubs with an enrollment of 4,240.

Negro Home Demonstration Work

Home demonstration work with colored people is being done in 126 communities and 1,091 demonstrations and meetings were held during the last year. These had an attendance of 21,835. There are 34 home-makers' clubs with an enrollment of 1,107; one project group with 32 enrolled; and 48 4-H clubs with an enrollment of 1,139.

Four adult Achievement Days were held with an attendance of 1,150, and three 4-H Achievement programs with 900 attending.

Through these programs, the general public is awakening to the benefits gained from the work and club members see the progress they have made in attaining higher standards of workmanship and learning new skills. The exhibits of canning, baking, clothing, home furnishing, and garden products showed fine progress in improved home making.

CLOTHING

CLOTHING is the second largest item in living costs and clothing the family continues to be one of the home-maker's major problems.

Objectives of the program followed during this year included:

1. Helping families to determine their clothing needs and to meet these needs in the most satisfactory and economical way.

2. Developing judgment in selection and buying of becoming and suitable clothes, so that money is well spent.

3. Assisting women and girls to develop sufficient skills in the construction of clothing that satisfaction and efficiency are acquired.

Emphasis was placed on buying problems, construction, selection, renovation and care. Clothing project leaders gave valuable assistance with groups of home-makers and 4-H club girls, 333 women giving 801 days to the project.

Standards of dress of farm families are higher than they were ten years ago, when more money was being spent for clothing. This is evidently a result of increased interest in appropriate and attractive dress and in the importance of personal appearance.

Children's garments made by Kathryn Myers, Carroll County, which were shown at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

At the two-day coat and "Better Dress" schools held during the year, intensive instruction was given which helped women make garments at decided savings. It is estimated that total savings due to the clothing program in 1935 are fully $47,900.

Keeping records of the cost of clothing was stressed with both 4-H club girls and adults. These records have proved valuable as guides in planning family living. Records kept for the last five years were very helpful in working out clothing budgets to be used by welfare and relief agencies, the resettlement project, and by persons receiving old-age pensions.

At the close of the third year of the "Mrs. Consumer and Her Buying Standards" program, there is unmistakable evidence of an increase in ability to make better selection in all wearing apparel for the family; choices are based upon factual information regarding servicability of fabrics and garments. There is increased interest in consumer education as a means of insuring purchases for best value, effective use of available aids, and in connection with study of existing and desirable protective legislation.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

FEEDING the family largely from the farm continues to be very important While there was increased income, it was not sufficient to lessen the value of a live-at-home program.

Three main objectives were emphasized in the foods and nutrition work this year:

1. Helping the home-maker plan, produce, and preserve as much as possible of the family food supply.

2. Helping the home-maker add to the family income by standardizing food products for marketing.

3. Helping consumers spend food money wisely, so as to meet the nutritional needs of their families with as little expenditure of cash as possible.

Women are more keenly interested in planning and planting their gardens on the basis of good nutrition. They also put forth greater effort to can, store, and preserve in various ways the needed amounts of food for their families and homes, and have eliminated much garden waste. There is greater effort to utilize advantageously the farm products other than from

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the vegetable garden and orchard. Many, for the first time, are making Cheddar cheese from surplus milk, and canning poultry and meat animals for home use. More are keeping food records and plan more carefully the buying of staple foods to get good food value for the money spent. Greater thought and care are exercised in the planning of nutritious meals from the less expensive foods in money value, but rich in food value.

This St. Mary's County family is saving the surplus from their garden for the winter months. The number of families planning a definite budget for their gardens and canning operations is increasing each year.

All extension workers and relief workers in the various organizations, both Federal, State, and county, have worked together very closely in improvement of the health and food situation in the State. They cooperated in planning low-cost meals, making out market orders, planning, producing and canning products, giving series of demonstrations, and in training leaders and volunteer workers to help with community needs. Never in the last nine years have all classes and groups of people in Maryland worked together so closely with one common interest in helping to improve the health and food situation of the people as a whole.

HOME FURNISHING

GOOD selection and intelligent use of furniture and furnishings provide a background in the home that contributes much to satisfactory family life, self-respect, pride in the home, and social consciousness in the community.

Work during the year was directed along two principal lines—consumer education, and development of skills necessary to maintain the upkeep and repairs of home furnishings at a minimum cost.

The work in consumer education was given in connection with the regular club program by the agents, or by the project demonstrators whom they had trained. Information on buying rugs, linoleum, felt base floor coverings, household textiles, and furniture was given as it fitted into the club program.

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The repair program was conducted principally by the home furnishing specialist, assisted by the county demonstration agents. Meetings or schools of one to three days were held, because of the time required to finish the work and develop skills to continue the work at home. Chair seating, refinishing furniture, reupholstering, making slip covers and hooked rugs were among the leading types of activities.

This year a new interest was shown in color and design as they affect values in selection of wall papers, choice of china, linens, and small furnishings. Short picture studies were helpful in expressing this new interest. These demonstrations showed clearly that the difference between dull, cheerless rooms and bright, interesting ones is due more to the ability of the home-maker to express her needs in good decorative practices than to the amount of money spent.

Some phase of home furnishing was carried on, either with the home-makers or 4-H clubs or both, in all counties in the State. Many women added to their family income by making slip covers, reseating chairs, upholstering furniture and making hooked rugs. Results in practices adopted show an increase of close to 50 per cent over last year, much of which is attributed to the help given to others by those who attended schools or meetings. A conservative estimate of the value of improvements made possible through the skill and knowledge acquired in the repair program is placed at more than $27,000. This is based upon prevailing rates for amateurs in the communities where it was done, but the standard of work would have done credit to those experienced in the trade.

GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

SPECIAL attention was given this year to subject matter programs, illustrative material, and teaching methods and devices, with gratifying results in progress of the work. Although there was a small decrease in total enrollment in 4-H girls' clubs compared with 1934, the percentage of members finishing their projects was higher.

Total enrollment of girls in club work was 5,652, of which 4,313 were in white girls' clubs and 1,339 in colored girls' clubs. The percentage of members finishing their projects was 85.97—an increase of 3.05 per cent over last year.

Clothing—The standard of workmanship in this project was creditably higher than in previous years. Club members enrolled in clothing work made 12,833 garments and 596 girls kept clothing cost records. Approximately 300 girls entered the 18 county and State dress revues. The three clothing ex-

Some of the winners in the Style Revue at the annual 4-H Club Week, held at the University of Maryland. From left to right they are: Mary Myers, Carroll County; Dorothy Atwood, Montgomery; Grace Perdue, Worcester; Gladys Johns, Prince George's; Freida Stambaugh, Carroll; and Mary Wilson, Calvert.

hibits and the Dress Revue girl entered in the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago all placed in the blue ribbon class.

Foods—Food club members put up 58,476 containers of products and dried 4,987 pounds of products for winter meals, prepared 56,259 food dishes, and served 8,370 meals during the year. This is a substantial increase over the accomplishments on the same lines in 1934. A State exhibit of canning was held in the fall, at which jars were selected for entry in the National exhibits. In the latter, Maryland 4-H girls were awarded more than $200 in prizes.

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Enrollment in garden clubs shows a large increase—the club members working out family food budgets with their garden and food preservation work.

Local leadership in the counties was strengthened and the work was in that way greatly extended. By means of 142 training conferences, 282 leaders were trained and they held 855 meetings without extension agents being present. Attendance at these meetings totaled 12,692.

Two club girls attended the National Camp in Washington and four girls attended the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Five counties sent club girls to four camps held within the State. A State Club Week was held at the University of Maryland, and a Short Course for colored club members was held at Princess Anne Academy.

Older Groups—Older Youth Groups were active in nine counties, holding monthly meetings with educational and recreational programs. Members assisted the home demonstration agents in leading clubs of younger members and in sharing the responsibilities connected with county-wide club meetings. Special training given through recreational conferences conducted by home demonstration agents for community leaders brought new interest to many older youths.

BOYS' 4-H CLUB WORK

THE number of projects undertaken by 4-H club boys increased nearly 11 per cent, in spite of a slight decrease from the record enrollment of last year. The total enrollment in boys' club projects, including both white and Negro boys and girls, was 3,900. There were 2,758 white boys and 112 white girls enrolled in 164 clubs, with 196 leaders of projects or clubs. The enrollment of Negroes was 830 boys and 200 girls, in 56 clubs with 66 leaders.

The percentage of members completing their projects was 82.8, an increase from 79.2 per cent the year before.

Projects—That the quality of dairy club animals was maintained was evident at the county and State fairs and at breed association exhibits, where they ranked as high in open classes as heretofore.

While enrollment in swine clubs was low, completions were high and the number of animals was not much less than in 1934.

Although more than 20 per cent of all boys' club members are in the poultry project, enrollment decreased. Eight counties had teams in the State judging contest and eight counties had exhibits at the State Poultry Show. Five counties sent eggs to an exhibit in Baltimore.

There was much interest shown in the beef cattle project, even though but 21 boys with 34 animals completed it. The project is limited by the difficulty in securing reasonably priced calves at the proper time. More than 1,000 people attended the sale of 4-H club baby beeves at the Hagerstown stockyards in October. Prices comparable with top quotations in Chicago were paid for 13 head owned by 11 boys.

A colt club in Washington County had 35 of the 39 club members who completed their demonstrations. They had 39 of the 43 animals reported. In 1933, there was but one boy carrying this project and it is hoped that it now has a successful start.

Since the start of the depression much emphasis has been placed upon increasing home gardens. Enrollment increased about 129 per cent in five years and was 50 per cent greater in 1935 than the preceding year. The number of members report-

A fine lot of Guernsey heifer calves shown at the Queen Anne's County 4-H Club Livestock Show.

Enrollment in garden clubs shows a large increase—the club members working out family food budgets with their garden and food preservation work.

Local leadership in the counties was strengthened and the work was in that way greatly extended. By means of 142 training conferences, 282 leaders were trained and they held 855 meetings without extension agents being present. Attendance at these meetings totaled 12,692.

Two club girls attended the National Camp in Washington and four girls attended the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Five counties sent club girls to four camps held within the State. A State Club Week was held at the University of Maryland, and a Short Course for colored club members was held at Princess Anne Academy.

Older Groups—Older Youth Groups were active in nine counties, holding monthly meetings with educational and recreational programs. Members assisted the home demonstration agents in leading clubs of younger members and in sharing the responsibilities connected with county-wide club meetings. Special training given through recreational conferences conducted by home demonstration agents for community leaders brought new interest to many older youths.

BOYS' 4-H CLUB WORK

THE number of projects undertaken by 4-H club boys increased nearly 11 per cent, in spite of a slight decrease from the record enrollment of last year. The total enrollment in boys' club projects, including both white and Negro boys and girls, was 3,900. There were 2,758 white boys and 112 white girls enrolled in 164 clubs, with 196 leaders of projects or clubs. The enrollment of Negroes was 830 boys and 200 girls, in 56 clubs with 66 leaders.

The percentage of members completing their projects was 82.8, an increase from 79.2 per cent the year before.

Projects—That the quality of dairy club animals was maintained was evident at the county and State fairs and at breed association exhibits, where they ranked as high in open classes as heretofore.

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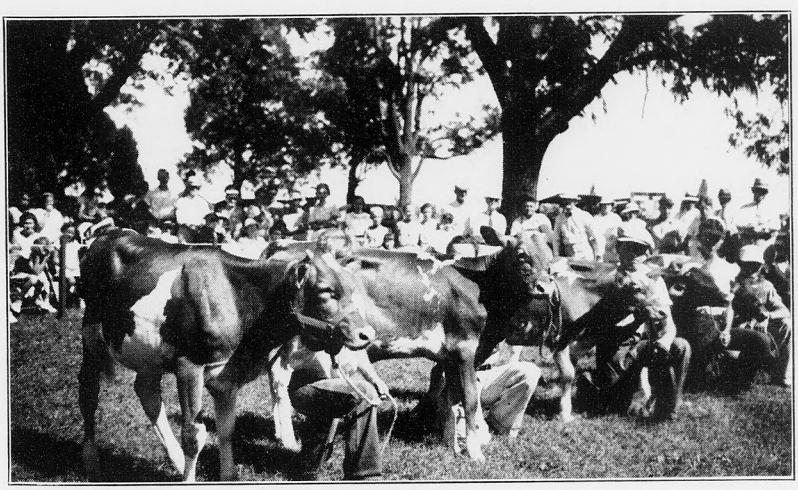

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ing on their garden projects was 96 per cent greater than last year and was the largest number that has ever reported.

Production of disease-free potatoes, inspected and certified by the extension pathologist, continued to be an important project. In Garrett County, 40 boys raised 18,500 bushels on 85 acres. Some of these boys are said to be doing the best tuber-unit work in the State.

Tobacco club work offers a number of problems, although county agents often find it possible to interest adults in improved practices through work with boys who will try new methods, and the boys who can arrange some type of partnership with their fathers often make considerable money. The enrollment this year was very little below the usual number.

There were 339 enrolled in a variety of projects, 265 of whom are reported as completing their projects. Considerable educational work was done in farm management and record keeping, in handicraft, forestry, and home beautification. Wheat, vetch, peanuts, bees and rabbits were the principal interests of boys in some counties.

Older Youth Groups—Ten counties report Older Youth Groups, mostly called County Councils. Membership is reported as 251 young men and 235 young women. These groups have been active and nearly all have rather definite programs. Several have made contacts with groups in other states by sending delegates to meetings in Virginia, West Virginia, Rhode Island, and to the American Country Life Association in Ohio.

Such events as exhibits, parties, tours, picnics, conferences, and camp fires are usually well carried out. Early in the year an attempt was made to interest the groups in better practices in group discussions. A mimeographed bulletin, "First Steps in the Group Discussion Method," was widely commended, but meagerly used.

Educational and Inspirational Activities—Members of 4-H clubs in a number of counties participated in local camps. The ten-year anniversary of the Harford County Camp was held the last night, with members of each of the former camps present and an attendance of nearly 1,000 people.

The seventeenth annual Club Week, held at the University, was generally considered as among the best that have ever been

held. The program was so full and varied, and apparently offered sufficient to those attending so that for the first time in sixteen years no trip was made to Washington. The Older Youth Conference on Saturday attracted many young people who could not be present during the week. A new feature this year was a supper conference of all adults concerned with carrying out programs, at which problems of administration were discussed and suggestions made for improvement.

Unprecedented rains made the Timonium State Fair the most trying event of the year. One hundred dairy animals were

This is typical of the manner in which 4-H club boys and girls receive instruction in various lines during their annual Club Week at the University.

shown in 4-H club classes by members from seven counties. Some of these animals were shown in open classes with marked success. Not only were the animals on a par with those of the best breeders, but the care of animals and the showing practices were up to standard. Four-H members showed 31 animals in swine classes.

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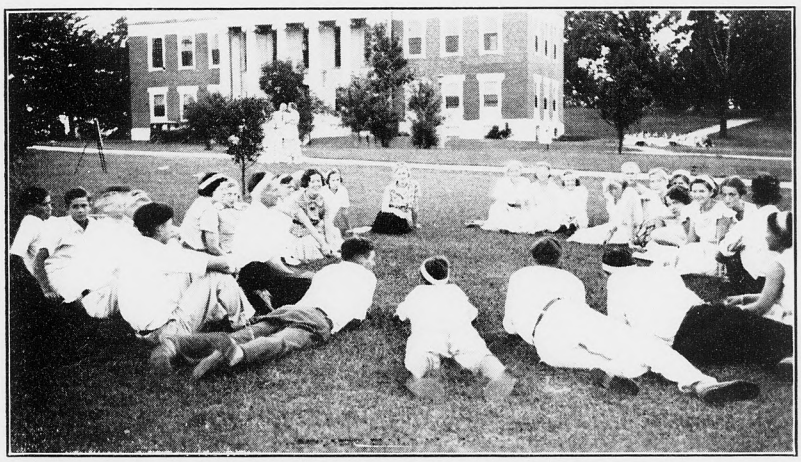

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Delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington were chosen on their records of achievements in club work, their character, and leadership possibilities. Their participation in all activities of the camp and continued activity in club affairs justified the selection.

Negro 4-H Club Work

With a "Live at Home" Program before them constantly, the two Negro Local Agents developed some very helpful 4-H club work along that line. They report 1,030 boys and girls enrolled and that 857 club members completed 1,305 projects.

In addition to emphasizing crop and livestock projects to meet the needs of their homes, considerable excellent work was accomplished in construction of equipment, such as feed troughs, drinking fountains, movable hog houses, etc. Scores of boys were interested in the use, care and repair of farm tools.

Some of the Negro club members, particularly on the Eastern Shore, are raising a very fine quality of corn. In Wicomico and Somerset Counties, they produced 448 acres of corn that averaged 30 bushels to the acre.

As a result of the "Live at Home" program, Negro boys produced nearly 4,000 bushels of sweet potatoes.

The camp, or short course, held at Princess Anne in July, was in many respects the best ever held. Many older club members attended and took part in a Farmers' and Home-Makers' School at Princess Anne in the spring.

AGRONOMY

THERE is a growing interest in soil fertility and soil conservation and the number of farmers seeking help along these lines is increasing. At the same time the development of rapid soil tests for lime and fertilizer has made it possible to render aid on soil problems to a greater number of farmers. In Mary-

land, the work, which involves testing a large number of soil samples, is carried on in cooperation with the Experiment Station.

During the year, requests were received from 605 farmers for recommendations based upon complete soil tests. More than 3,000 soil samples were tested in the laboratory. While the majority of requests were for single fields and a single crop, in many cases the recommendations were made for large farms with a number of fields, and for several crops. Problems involved included lime and fertilizers, soil fertility and conservation, and soil management.

A greater number of recommendations based upon complete soil analysis was made for tobacco than any other crop—a total of 295. While it is too early to know the final result from following these recommendations, a number of growers report decided improvement in grade and price. There is strong indication that this is a promising development for improving the tobacco situation.

Besides the recommendations for lime and fertilizer based upon tests in the soils laboratory, county agents report 737 for corn, 2,231 for wheat, 180 for other grains, 88 for hay and pasture, 327 for alfalfa, and 77 for other legumes. There were

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Pure Seed—Introduction and more general use of better adapted varieties of wheat, corn, and other grains was the principal aim of work in this field. Seed certification was the most effective means to that end and in this State the work is carried on largely by the specialist in agronomy for the Seed Certification Board. There was increased demand for pure seed and growers sold their supply at an early date.

Standing grain was inspected in approximately 50 fields and the threshed grain was inspected later. As a result, 4,540 bushels of wheat of 12 growers and 1,950 bushels of barley owned by four growers were certified and listed

The Barley Situation—In the efforts of dairymen and stockmen to produce more feed, barley is an important factor, and the acreage has increased. When the new smooth-awned variety developed by the Maryland Experiment Station is available for general planting, a large increase in acreage is expected. A limited supply from growers of certified seed will be available in 1936.

Corn Improvement—Much of the work with corn was in connection with the adjustment program. Agents in the counties report the establishment of 39 result demonstrations and 737 growers were given specific help in the selection and use of fertilizers for their corn crops by recommendations based upon complete soil tests.

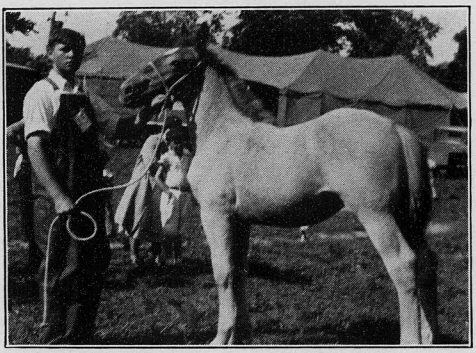
Assistance is given to growers each year in locating sources of good seed corn. Growers who have seed of high quality, of high germination, and of approved varieties are listed and copies of such lists are furnished to county agents, seed houses, and others interested in obtaining good seed corn.

The number of exhibits at the State Corn Show was larger than usual and they were of excellent quality. This event is an important factor in maintaining supplies of corn that is adapted to the various conditions in Maryland.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

IMPETUS was given to interest in the livestock industry by improved prices for most all types and by the extensive plans being made by the University of Maryland in all its branches for more adequate facilities and force to serve this important phase of agriculture.

Beef Cattle—Interest in beef cattle herds continued to grow. Each year for a number of years, more men have established beef herds. At present, the Aberdeen-Angus breed is selected for most of these herds. The Maryland Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, with the cooperation of the Extension Service, conducts an annual show of young stock. This year it was held at Bel Air and about 60 head were entered and shown. More extensive sales are planned by this Association in the future, in conjunction with the Virginia Association.



George Pitsnogle with his champion purebred Belgian foal at the annual Washington County 4-H Club Colt Show.

Commercial herds and commercial steer feeding were given increased attention and more and more feeders are utilizing corn silage and cottonseed meal as the basis for their rations.

Horses—Owing to the scarcity of farm work stock, prices for horses were as high as have been experienced in recent years. As a result, there was renewed interest in horse breeding. One of the problems has been to keep the plans of some enthusiasts within sane and reasonable bounds. During the last two years, more than 75 head of registered Percheron horses and mares (mostly mares) have been brought into Frederick County alone, through cooperation of individual farmers and the Extension Service

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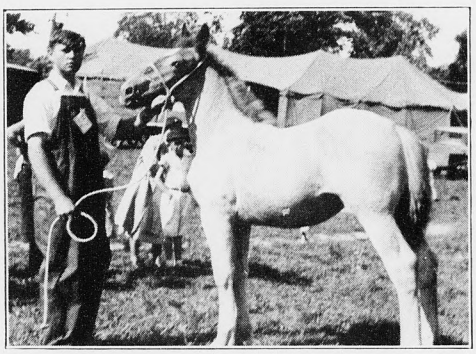

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Aside from assistance of this character, a major project on eradication of parasites in horses was carried on in cooperation

with the State Livestock Sanitary Service. The work is progressing slowly, but is gaining momentum.

Sheep—Ram sales and shows were still an important part of the sheep program, three sales being held instead of five as in recent years. Greater attention was given to general flock management practices and economical pasture utilization and rotation. Dipping, drenching, shearing, docking and castrating demonstrations tied in with the flock management projects. Flocks of the State have suffered somewhat of a setback during the last few winters because of extremely cold weather and heavy snows; hence, it will be necessary to give real, concerted effort in the coming years to increasing the number and quality of sheep.

Some effort was made to encourage a modest amount of strictly commercial lamb feeding during the last winter. This is a relatively new departure, but results thus far indicate quite a possibility for further development

Swine—Definite swine projects were pushed less actively, owing to the adjustment program that was being carried out. Emphasis was placed upon management of the swine herd, especially the adoption and use of the "McLean County System," and upon pasture and forage utilization.

Meats—A number of beef and lamb cutting demonstrations were held and it is evident that work could be greatly extended in this field. There is a large opportunity in this line, of which the Service should take full advantage.

A tour of the stockyards and a slaughtering plant proved of much value to all who participated.

Wool—In connection with shearing demonstrations, the importance of proper handling of the wool and fleece, care, and proper tying were emphasized. Most of the work of marketing was conducted in cooperation with the Farm Bureau and the wool pool sponsored by that organization.

HORTICULTURE

EXTENSION work in tree fruit and small fruit production was in accord with the long-time program outlined in 1931. This program called for improvement in soil fertility and increased organic matter content of orchard soils by use of recommended cover crops and proved methods of soil management; for adoption of better pruning practices; for much more general use of fruit thinning; for more efficient spraying; and for the removal of unprofitable trees or varieties.

In connection with the program this year, fruit thinning was demonstrated in 30 orchards and pruning demonstrations were held in 67 orchards. Grafting to repair mouse injury was shown in three orchards and visits were made to 322 growers to advise regarding cultural methods.

Promising results were obtained from a number of demonstrations in the use of nitrogen fertilizers and best time for applying them; in the comparative value and adaption of various cover crops for soil improvement and prevention of erosion; the thinning of fruit and girdling of apple trees, as affecting annual bearing of fruit; peach pruning as affecting fruit color and yield; and the use of mulching materials under trees as a moisture conservation measure. Work on these lines will be continued for the coming year.

Increasing attention is being given to orchard management. Removal of trees that are unfit for commercial use was recommended in many cases, and the number of poor trees in Maryland orchards is being reduced each year. Growers are informed regarding the merits of new varieties of fruit and are cautioned with respect to replacement plantings and future trends in the industry.

Pests of Fruits—Considerable time in the early spring was spent in advising growers regarding spraying methods for apple scab control and some growers had good control of this disease. In cooperation with specialists in plant pathology, special spray trial plots using various new types of sulphur and copper compounds, were conducted in orchards on the Eastern Shore and in Western Maryland, but results were not conclusive. There was close cooperation with other specialists also in conducting the spray service through which growers

are kept informed as to the development of disease and insect pests and any changes in spraying recommendations.

A survey was made during the harvesting season in an effort to determine the causes of cull apples. Results showed improved control of codling moth, but indicated a need for some change in the growers' methods of spraying for better control of some of the other pests.

Strawberries—Greater interest was shown in strawberries than in recent years, due to a better than average crop and much better prices. At a field meeting held during the harvest season, the merits of the spaced-plant system were shown under field conditions. This system had been discussed at an indoor meeting early in the spring. Selection of best adapted varieties and the relative merits of different mulching materials were other phases of the industry in which growers were greatly interested.

Prominent growers and research men from Maryland and nearby states inspecting plants during a tour of strawberry fields.

VEGETABLE AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING

INTEREST in all phases of ornamental gardening was well maintained and little change was made in the character of work done in this field.

Improvement of Home Grounds—A ten-point system of improvement, outlined in a series of ten leaflets, each of which covers one specific phase of the project, is just getting under way. It provides for granting certificates as the several steps in the program are completed and 106 such certificates were awarded during the year. Practically all counties have shown interest in the project in one way or another, nearly 4,000 reporting the adoption of improved practices.

Since this is a long-time demonstration, cooperators have an indefinite period in which to complete their development. The plan should, however, reach a successful conclusion in ten years.

Garden Schools and Tours—Three counties held garden schools attended by about 250 persons. Thirteen tours were held and the attendance at five for which figures are available was 649. Nineteen plant exchanges were reported. An attendance of 1,200 was given for one of these. Of the ten flower shows held, three reported 1,400 entries and 1,700 visitors. Eighty-three garden meetings were held.

Specialists of the Service cooperated with the College of Agriculture in holding short courses for three special groups—the nurserymen, florists, and amateur gardeners. Lectures were given also at the Rural Women's Short Course.

Landscape Plans and Advice—One-hundred and sixty-one requests for landscape demonstrations were received. Fifty of these were for home grounds, four for parks, three for C.C.C. camps, and fourteen were of a miscellaneous character. Plans for 49 demonstrations were designed.

Special Projects—A number of special projects involved considerable time of the specialists. These included: 1. Preparation of plans for the University exhibit at the National Flower Show in Baltimore; 2. Organization of exhibits from other institutions at the Flower Show; 3. Preparation of grading standards for the Maryland Nurserymen's Association; 4. Vari-

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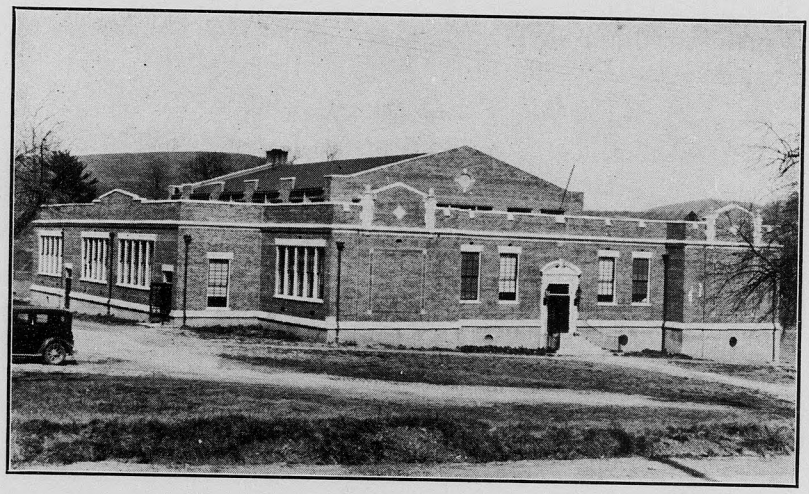

The "Before and After" story of the Hancock High School grounds. Residents of Hancock called upon the landscape specialists of the Extension Service for help. Most of the labor and materials were contributed by the citizens of the town.

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Vegetable Gardens—Specialists cooperated with extension agents and relief committees in furthering the development of home gardens. One community project involved about 50 gardens. A special effort along this line was made by the Negro agents and the results were quite satisfactory.

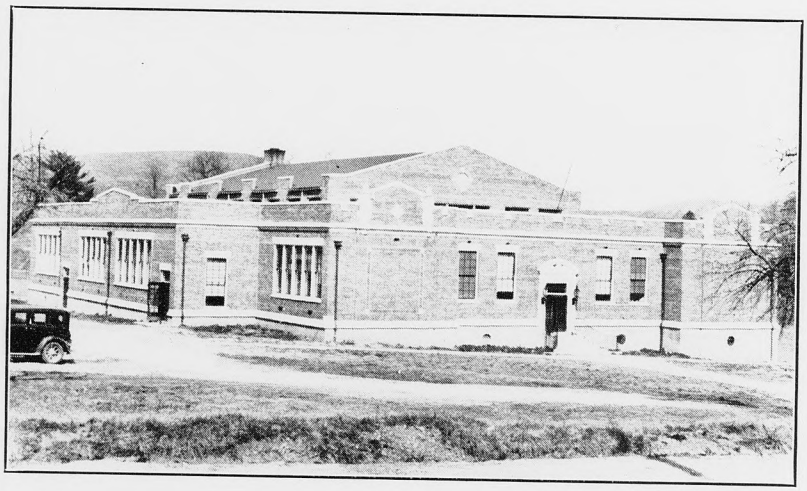
Junior Work—Fifteen counties reported 640 girls enrolled in 4-H club flower garden projects, of which 567 completed the work. There were 1,419 boys and girls reported by agents as having vegetable gardens, with 1,358 completing.

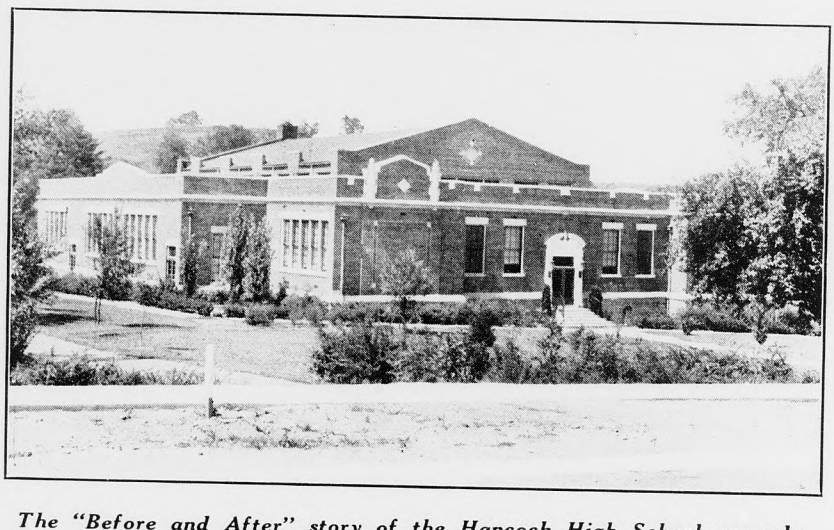
DAIRY HUSBANDRY

IT is always difficult to accurately evaluate and record the activities carried on in behalf of the dairy industry of the State. Some of the more important phases are conducted in cooperation with dairy organizations and other agencies and are more or less intangible in nature. Close cooperation is given at all times by both the agents and specialists of the Service to the three milk-marketing organizations serving the producers in Maryland. It is gratifying to state that all three of these cooperatives—the Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers, the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, and the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers' Association—have strengthened their organizations and there is increased interest in the dairy industry.

Census figures show that the number of dairy cows in the State increased 17 per cent during the last five year. Prices paid for cows are considerably higher and the outlook is favorable for increased milk production. Feed prices are low in relation to prices for milk.

Two acts passed by the last Legislature were of interest to dairymen. An act creating a State Milk Control Board never was able to function because of injunctions and it was finally declared unconstitutional. The other act provided for licens-





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ing milk plants, milk testers, and weighers and samplers. This law affects the testers for the dairy herd improvement associations.

Advanced Registry Testing—There are now 49 herds testing a total of 982 cows in Advanced Registry and Herd Tests, as compared with 37 herds testing 672 cows last year. That is an increase of 32.4 per cent in the number of breeders doing Advanced Registry work, and 46.1 per cent more cows than a year ago.

In the regular Advanced Registry work there are 21 herds testing 247 cows, compared with 19 herds testing 223 cows last year. As an evidence of the superior quality of dairy cows on test, it is interesting to note that there are only 235 Holstein cows in the United States which have produced 1,000 pounds of fat, or more, in a year, and that four of these cows are in Maryland. Two Maryland cows achieved this enviable record in 1935.

There was substantial expansion in the Herd Improvement testing, wherein the whole herd is tested instead of individual cows as with Advanced Registry testing. This is now by far the most popular method of record making and it is anticipated that it will show rapid growth. Herd testing is a part of a long-time breeding program for a breeder and he is not encouraged to start it until he is ready to continue for at least five years. During 1935, eleven new herds started herd testing and one discontinued, making a total of 28 herds now on test, including 735 cows.

Herd Improvement Associations—One new association was organized during the year and new members were added to associations already operating. Supervision was furnished and regular tests were made of 226 herds containing approximately 5,000 cows. Average yearly production of cows on test in these associations was 7,184 pounds of milk and 305 pounds of fat.

Silver trophies offered for herds making highest production of butterfat in the respective breeds by the State Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey breeders' associations went this year to Richard Blackburn, of Caroline County, for Guernseys; Maryland House of Correction, of Anne Arundel County, for Holsteins; and, Alton B. Kemp, of Frederick County, for Jerseys.

Herd Sires—Eight herd sires were proven during the year. Four of these increased the production of daughters over their dams, and four decreased the production. This is about the proportion found for the country as a whole.

At present, there are approximately 2,800 breeders of purebred dairy cattle, which includes 1,420 Holstein breeders, 522 Jersey, 469 Guernsey, 375 Ayrshire, and 12 Brown Swiss. More and more Maryland dairymen are looking to the Extension Service for help in selecting bulls for herd sires. A special effort was made to meet this demand through bull sales and in the selection of individual animals. Assistance was rendered in placing 128 purebred bulls, 116 of which were purchased from Maryland breeders and 12 from outside the State.

Field Days and Shows—Communities which have held field days year after year have shown wonderful progress in improving their cattle and events of this nature have proved an effec-

An exciting moment during the sale at the Homestead Farm near Salisbury. This bull, Langwater Reveller 206846, was sold to George Moffett of Queen Anne's County for $10,000, the highest price paid for a bull in the State since 1925.

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tive means to that end. The Service cooperates actively with the breed associations and county clubs which sponsor the events. In 1935, the number of field days and shows was 13, with 641 cattle exhibited by 206 exhibitors.

Cheese Making—Farm women have continued their interest in making American Cheddar cheese. More than 400 women attended demonstrations at which they were shown how to make this type of cheese with the utensils and other equipment found in the farm home.

Other Activities—A wide variety of activities demanded the attention of dairy specialists, as well as the agents in all the counties. Problems associated with economic feeding and management of dairy animals, control and eradication of disease, most profitable rations, and problems of that nature are encountered throughout the year. Teams of 4-H dairy clubs were trained for county, State and national contests. Judging demonstrations were conducted at fairs, breed shows, field days, etc.

Urban people are buying farms in the State and requesting assistance in the planning of field crops, construction of buildings, and management of dairy herds. Dairy specialists have cooperated with specialists in other lines in formulating plans of management for such farms.

MARKETING

THE Maryland State Department of Markets functions in a dual capacity. Under the Extension Service it develops and fosters marketing activities as applied to various agricultural commodities. Representing the State Board of Agriculture, it is responsible for service and regulatory activities in relation to the same commodities. In the interest of economy of time and in the expenditure of public funds, the personnel of the Department constantly serves in both capacities. Demands from growers, shippers, and processors have become increasingly numerous.

Cooperation With Other Agencies—In addition to marketing problems of a strictly local nature, certain commodities were involved in plans promulgated by the Federal government, or

other agency, particularly crops which are affected by production in competitive areas.

Tobacco—The tobacco law passed in 1933, providing for inspection and grading of Maryland tobacco, was so amended in 1935 as to make it of little value in bringing about a solution of marketing problems. As a result of numerous conferences between extension workers and growers, a joint committee visited a number of manufacturers and obtained much enlightening information concerning the use of Maryland tobacco. This will serve as a basis for continued efforts.

In cooperation with all agencies interested, a brief was presented to the Tariff Commission with a view to possible reciprocal trade negotiations with France for an expansion of the export market. During the year a new contract for acreage and crop control was prepared and offered to Maryland growers.

Potatoes—This crop offered a number of serious marketing problems during the year. Material assistance was given to two relief agencies in their purchases for distribution to clients. The Maryland Emergency Relief Administration bought 1,071 sacks in the spring, and the Federal Relief Administration bought 159 carloads and 3,461 barrels which moved by truck.

Maryland growers cooperated with the Potato Control Committee in acreage adjustment and more orderly distribution of the crop.

This department developed in minute detail the plans for allotment and for putting into effect the provisions of the Warren Potato Act.

Sweet Potatoes—A representative of this Department, in accordance with an agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Wicomico County Farm Bureau, again visited England in the late fall to introduce this crop on that market. Only No. 1 grade was shipped.

Studies and Investigations—*Market Facilities*—A survey was made of all counties having storage and marketing needs in the handling of various commodities. This dealt with the need for warehouses, grading and packing sheds, and community markets.

The marketing facilities in Baltimore were surveyed also and it was found that the volume of business had far outgrown the present facilities. Results of these studies and future surveys will form the basis for intelligent recommendations and activities.

Canning Crops—To obtain definite information relative to the practicability of grades and standards for sweet corn promulgated by the U. S. Department, as a basis for purchase of raw stock by canners in this State, studies of the quality and maturity of the product were continued. The entire receipts of two factories were graded, although these factories did not use the grades as a basis for payment this year. This involved inspection of 764 loads, weighing 2,043.6 tons, and resulted in helpful information on a number of phases of the problem.

Requests from canners for development of a method for evaluation of raw stock peas delivered to the factories prompted study in this field. Valuable preliminary work was done at two factories, using the brine method of separation. Definite recommendations as to a basis for purchase cannot be made until further investigation.

Food Products Inspection—The service rendered in Maryland does not consist alone of inspection and certification of the product after it has been packed and prepared for market, but it also gives specific instruction through method demonstrations in the actual operations of grading and packing before such products are loaded and ready for shipment.

Apples—Inspection was carried on every month except May and June. Six hundred and ninety-three cars were inspected, an increase of 255 cars over last year.

Strawberries—Seventy-eight thousand and ninety-four crates (260 cars) were certified, of which 74 carloads moved by rail and the remainder by truck.

Potatoes—The period extended from July 5 to August 9, and 669 carloads were certified.

Sweet Potatoes—Six carloads were inspected, five of which were exported.

Peaches—Seventy-five carloads were inspected, 54 from Western Maryland and 21 from the Eastern Shore.

Cannery Tomatoes—Inspection and certification were carried on at 11 factories. This involved 11,483 loads, aggregating 779,843 baskets, of which 52.19 per cent were No. 1; 39.28 per cent were No. 2; and 8.53 per cent were culls. The gratifying feature of this work is that the percentage of No. 1 tomatoes delivered is 12.07 per cent above the average for the last five years.

Maple Syrup—Three hundred gallons were inspected and certified.

Poultry and Eggs—During 1935, 626,020 dozens of eggs were graded and inspected, as compared with 314,555 dozens in 1934—an increase of approximately 100 per cent.

In the standardization of poultry, 350 flocks were inspected, including 83,162 birds, which is an increase of 95 per cent over last year.

Irish Potato Seed—Four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven sacks (100 lbs. each) of uniformly clean, high-quality stock were certified, tagged and sealed, an increase of more than 100 per cent over last year. This stock moved readily at favorable prices.

Roadside Markets—Six roadside markets were certified this year and conducted under the supervision of this Department.

Regulatory Work—*Cantaloupes*—Necessary attention was given to the enforcement of the cantaloupe law, which is showing evidence of increasing value. There is an increased demand for Maryland melons at more profitable prices.

Market Reporting—*News Service*—Market news reports on fruits, vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs, and livestock on the Baltimore market have been issued and published daily in the Baltimore papers.

Radio—In cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Union Stockyards in Baltimore, the Baltimore livestock market is reported twice each week over Station WBAL.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY

PROBABLY the most outstanding development in the poultry industry during the year was the awakened interest and activity on the part of producers in forming stronger State and local organizations. The need for legislation to correct certain conditions and improve practices in producing and marketing the products of the industry is more keenly appreciated than ever before.

That this development would open new avenues for educational work in poultry extension is quite obvious. Opportunities for progress toward increasing the incomes of producers through improved practices in production and marketing were never more favorable.

The major lines of work on which effort was focused during the year are: 1. Improvement in quality of eggs; 2. Organization work; 3. Poultry management and accounting. Minor lines of work included: 1. Breed improvement and disease control; 2. Turkey breeding and sanitation; 3. 4-H Club work; 4. Emergency activities.

Egg Quality Improvement—Interest of Maryland poultrymen in the results of fresh egg laws and egg quality improvement campaigns in other states led to a concerted drive for such a program in this State, beginning in December, 1934. Under auspices of the Maryland State Poultry Council, State and sectional conferences were held to draft a law and egg quality improvement program. Wholesale, retail, and producer organizations participated in conferences and demands for information resulted in meetings throughout the State.

The Quality Egg Program, designed to aid producers in improving the quality of their eggs, as well as to enable them to meet the requirements of the proposed fresh egg law, was outlined and explained by the Extension Service in various ways. Information was presented at meetings; printed circulars were issued; lists of producers, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers were circularized in the interest of the program. Radio was used effectively, also.

Poultry Organization—Reorganization of the State Poultry Association into the Maryland State Poultry Council was effected during the year. This plan of organization provides for

representation of each of the six county poultry associations, the turkey growers, hatcherymen, game breeders' and fanciers' organizations, and is in line with recommendations of a committee which studied poultry organizations in several states.

The State Poultry Council was successful in its efforts to secure enactment of inedible and fresh egg laws, after much sustained work on the part of its principal officers.

The fourth annual fall conference of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council was held at College Park. This event

Partial view of the Maryland State Poultry Products Show, held in Baltimore in connection with annual meetings of the agricultural organizations.

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poultrymen and assistance is given in keeping their records. Monthly summaries of reports sent in by cooperators are sent to all cooperators, together with timely information on poultry management.

An average of 84 farms per month cooperated in this work during 1935, with 76 farms having complete reports for the year.

Breed Improvement and Disease Control—The number of birds and flocks in the pullorum passed and pullorum clean stages of controlling and eradicating this disease shows a steady increase each year. Improved hatchability, livability, and growth of stock resulting from this work have never been more appreciated by the poultry industry of the State than at present.

Turkeys—With an improved ratio between production costs and market price, turkey producers have experienced a more favorable season than in recent years.

Interest in improved breeding methods and superior strains for production of quality market carcasses is increasing among producers. Improved sanitation to control losses from disease is still a problem on many farms, but cooperators who are demonstrating better practices in cooperation with the Service are aiding greatly in reaching more turkey producers and securing adoption of better methods.

Emergency Work—Educational work on the Commercial and Breeder Hatchery Code was again conducted by the Extension Service in 1935. Twenty-five district and county meetings were held and compliance committees were organized in all of the 23 counties.

In October, a study of the broiler industry of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula was inaugurated in conjunction with the AAA and State agencies in Virginia and Delaware. Rapid growth of this industry and development of serious economic and marketing problems caused leading producers to become alarmed and demand assistance in these problems. Information resulting from this study should aid in development of ways and means for attacking the problems of this industry which produces more than 10,000,000 broilers annually, with a value of more than $3,000,000.

ENTOMOLOGY

Efforts to reduce the damage done by insect pests included a continuation of a number of control activities, and also dealing with a wide variety of problems which developed during the year.

Spray Service—By means of this service, orchardists are kept informed as to the development of destructive pests and advised as to the most effective time and methods for spraying. It is operated in cooperation with the Departments of Plant Pathology and Horticulture. In the absence of more men in the field, it seems to be the only way in which timely information can be given to growers without undue expense. It is especially valuable since spray applications must be timed and consist of such spray materials that growers not equipped to wash their fruit will not have excess residue at harvest time.

Spray Residue—Many growers are adding washing machines to their equipment and are able to meet the spray residue tolerance without serious difficulty. In some cases, fruit was transported to other orchards which have washing machines and there seems to be a tendency toward more general use of these machines. For the most part, growers not equipped to wash used calcium arsenate in the late sprays, which reduced the likelihood of lead residue being present.

Codling Moth—In accordance with the five-year plan, attempts to reduce average codling moth damage were continued and considerable progress has been made. At the close of the season, a survey of a large number of orchards indicated an average infestation of 13.44 per cent, compared with 16.23 per cent in 1934. One or two orchards that have extremely heavy infestation kept the State average up and probably will continue to do so until economic conditions improve so that adequate equipment can be installed in these orchards.

Plum Curculio—This insect has not been a serious pest in commercial peach orchards of Western Maryland since 1931, but study of the problem and education of growers on means of control have continued. Reduction in the population of curculio may be attributed to several factors. No doubt the dry weather during July and August had a deterring effect on the number of summer brood curculios to emerge. Other factors

are the burning of wood edges, cleaning up terraces, summer cultivation, and application of arsenical sprays.

Records of egg deposition emphasize the need for destruction of hibernating beetles by burning adjacent woods, clearing up in the orchard, and double spraying of the trees around the periphery of an orchard in case of severe infestation.

Potato Insects—Demonstrations on control of flea beetle were continued in cooperation with the Department of Plant Pathology. Results show that effective control of this insect influences to a considerable degree the yield of potatoes.

The potato tuber moth did not reappear in Southern Maryland and was of minor importance on the Eastern Shore.

Canning Crops Insects—Most of the canners of the State were visited and advised with respect to preparation of their soils for destruction of the corn earworm pupae, planting dates, and varieties. Assistance was given them also in control of the vinegar gnat in tomatoes.

While the nicotine spray method for control of the pea aphis is fairly well accepted in the Garrett County section where this insect is a serious pest, there was demand for continuation of the work, particularly in checking certain other spray materials.

Farmers have complained for several years that the magnesium arsenate which has been generally recommended for bean beetle control has failed in its purpose. A large-scale demonstration was arranged for comparison of derris, pyrethrum and fluorine compounds as substitutes for arsenical sprays. Both the pyrethrum and derris dusts gave such excellent control that they were used as adjuncts to prevent more extensive injury on the plots receiving the magnesium arsenate that failed in its purpose.

Japanese Beetle—Since there is a large infestation in Cecil County, particularly in the vicinity of Elkton, a tour was arranged in cooperation with the county agent, to which were invited fruit growers, florists, nurserymen, and truck crop growers. A large attendance viewed the injury done in that section and then continued to South New Jersey, where Federal officials had arranged a tour of inspection to observe the general de-

structiveness of the beetle and repellant demonstrations in orchards and asparagus fields.

Trapping was continued on a reduced scale under reduced appropriations, and cooperation was given Federal agencies in quarantine and certification work.

Mosquito Control—A large-scale demonstration of the value of ditching to control salt marsh mosquitoes was arranged through cooperation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is hoped that such a demonstration will convince the citizens of the value of the work and create a desire to have the work continued in other parts of the State.

Miscellaneous Insect Pests—Calls each year for assistance and advice on control of a wide variety of insects amount in the aggregate to a very considerable service. Some of these are of rather minor importance, while others are real problems, at least in certain more or less limited sections. They include pests of lawns, flowers, shrubs, animals, household, etc.

APICULTURE

BEEKEEPERS in all parts of the State, many of whom are just learning of the extension work in apiculture, have shown increased desire for instruction. It has been the policy to give most of this instruction right in the apiary.

Bee Management—At appropriate seasons during the year, demonstrations were given in practically all the phases of successful beekeeping. There can be no question that a general requeening would greatly increase the State average of colony production, cut down winter losses, and bolster up the whole tone of Maryland beekeeping. At every opportunity, in the apiary, at beekeepers' meetings, and through letters and publications, this thought was stressed. It was the plan of the specialist to actually do much of the requeening, but, due to an injury, the progress was somewhat less than expected.

In conjunction with a steady drive to eliminate box hives, the value of the two-story brood chamber was presented. Progress was satisfactory, although it is necessarily somewhat slow because of the cost of new equipment.

Diseases and Pests—Inspections for brood diseases were limited to apiaries in which infestation was found the preceding

year. Much educational work is done each year in teaching beekeepers to recognize the various diseases and acquainting them with methods for combating them.

Two pests which required some attention were the greater wax moth and the bee louse.

Orchard Pollination—A number of the larger fruit growers are using bees for pollenizers. Those requesting help were given assistance and several others who became interested in this phase of orchard management were visited and advised regarding the number of colonies needed and methods of securing them.

Honey Marketing—In general, the Maryland beekeeper is not seriously troubled in marketing his crop. There are numerous exceptions to this situation, but the market, as a rule, is slow, but steady. Some worthwhile State-wide work was done in conjunction with observance of Honey Week.

The Pollen Basket—Ever since extension work in apiculture was started in Maryland, a need has been felt for some sort of medium through which a large percentage of beekeepers could be reached with timely information, notices of meetings, market reports, and other information of general interest. A mimeographed publication, varying in size from two to four pages, was launched and is being sent to a regular mailing list. It is called "The Pollen Basket," and it is the aim to not only fill it with specific information and timely suggestions, but to make it newsy and readable.

Maryland State Beekeepers' Association—Further progress was made in organizing new county groups of beekeepers into chapters of the Maryland State Beekeepers' Association. Extension activities have been carried on in close cooperation with this organization.

PLANT PATHOLOGY

BECAUSE of the wide variety of crops and diversity of conditions in Maryland, the prevention of undue loss by plant diseases offers many different problems. While it has appeared advisable to devote somewhat greater attention to diseases of some crops than of others, an attempt has been made to assist growers of all types of crops who are encountering serious difficulties.

White Potato Diseases—Production of white potatoes is a very important industry, ranking fourth in farm value among the crops of the State. Control of diseases is essential to profitable potato production and for that reason has been a major activity.

Most of the potato disease control work centers around the use of disease-free seed and proper spraying. Climatic conditions in Maryland and its proximity to seed potato markets are favorable for production of certified seed and much time has been devoted to assisting growers in securing good seed, in roguing their fields, and in grading and marketing their crops. This year, 46,710.5 bushels of seed potatoes grown on 359 acres by 96 growers were eligible for certification.

Spraying demonstrations are still an important feature of the potato disease control program and growers are kept informed as to new developments in materials for use in sprays, best times for applications, etc.

The potato seed certification has practically resulted in a new industry for the State, as quite a number of growers obtain substantial income from that source.

Orchard Diseases—By means of a regular spray service which has been maintained for a number of years the orchardists of the State have been given practical aid in keeping their losses from diseases comparatively low. Specialists of the Service keep in close touch with development of the several orchard diseases and issue advice as to most effective time for spraying. Arrangements have been made whereby this information is disseminated to orchardists in a minimum of time and it is used by them quite generally.

Sweet Potato Diseases—Efforts toward improvement in yield and quality of this crop, and consequent income derived from it, were focused upon the use of disease-free seed, treatment of seed, better sanitation in seed beds, plant treatment, crop rotation, careful handling at digging time and during transit from field to storage house, and proper construction and management of storage houses. Seed certification work was continued, with 25.75 acres found eligible to be certified.

Tobacco Diseases—Losses suffered by tobacco growers as a result of diseases depend largely upon the management of seed

beds. Efforts were concentrated, therefore, upon the factors which keep seed beds as nearly as possible free from disease. These include proper management of the soil, suitable location, methods of seeding, selection of varieties, spraying, fertilizing, and transplanting. Introduction of wildfire into Maryland, followed by more recent introduction of downy mildew, together with low prices for poorer grades of tobacco, have made it necessary for growers to practice good seed bed management in order to realize a profit.

Demonstrations of community seed beds, whereby soil sterilization and spraying equipment could be used that would not be practical for the small, individual bed, have shown promise and aroused interest.

Cereal Diseases—Actual work in this line is carried on principally by the county agents in the several counties. Altogether they conduct a large number of demonstrations regarding seed treatment of barley, wheat and oats, planting of scab resistant varieties of wheat in the more humid areas where disease is likely to occur, and in the care and selection of seed corn and varieties resistant to disease.

Diseases of Other Crops—Less extensive activities were carried on in the control of diseases of many other crops. Among these demonstrations were: Use of western-grown bean seed to control bean anthracnose; use of yellows-resistant varieties of cabbage for control of cabbage yellows; use of varieties resistant to watermelon wilt; spraying and dusting of cantaloupes, cucumbers and watermelons for control of blight, anthracnose and other diseases; and, use of wilt-resistant tomatoes for control of wilt.

FORESTRY

THE year of 1935 was one of the most active in forestry work throughout the State. New interest and impetus was given to activities in this line by the Federal Sub-Marginal Land and Soil Erosion programs and resulted in many woodland and farm land owners taking constructive action in forest planting or management.

Much of the forestry work is difficult to report, as it was carried on in conjunction with C.C.C. camps. It would be diffi-

cult to estimate the number of people who visited areas worked by the C.C.C. boys and it is equally difficult to estimate the amount of practical forestry knowledge acquired by the boys and applied on their home woodlots. While these are not formal projects and receive no official mention, they reach the largest number of individuals and may even prove to be the most effective means for educating the public in practical forestry.

Forest Planting—The largest number of forest tree seedlings was planted that has been recorded in any year. Most of these were planted in State forests and parks, but, nevertheless, they are for public benefit and serve as practical demonstrations to guide individuals in planting similar areas.

Control of Fires—Loss from forest fires in 1935 was much lower than during previous years. This was due in large part to use of the C.C.C. boys in controlling fires. It was noted, however, that fewer fires were started, which indicates that greater

As part of the educational program conducted during 4-H Club Week, these boys, along with a number of others, ran a practice timber cruise on one of the University's woodlots.

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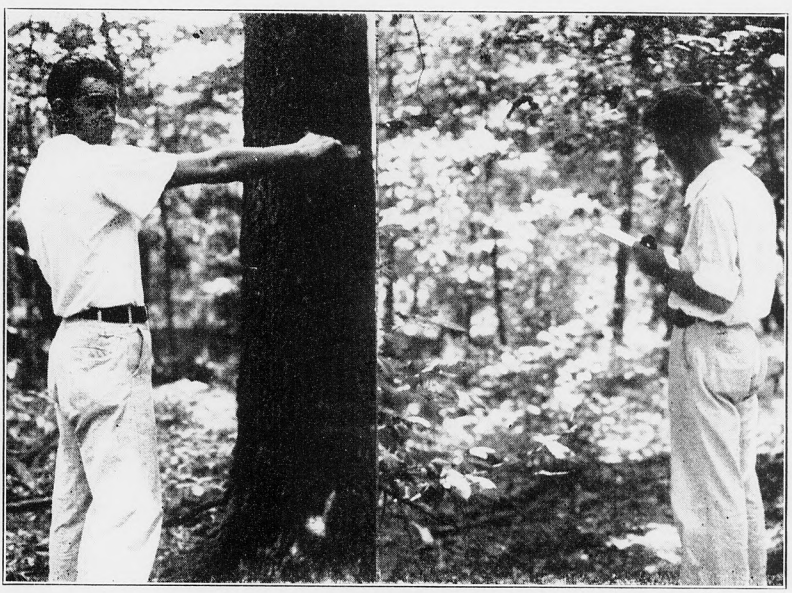

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General Educational Work—By means of addresses, illustrated and otherwise, and by radio broadcasts, considerable was accomplished both in the way of disseminating information on forestry problems and practices and in developing interest in this important phase of Maryland agriculture.

A large amount of work was done also with individuals in care of shade trees and woodland areas, which were gone over in detail with the owners and their problems discussed. A gratifying phase was the interest shown by juniors in their club camps during the summer. A holly propagating project started in one county promises some success.

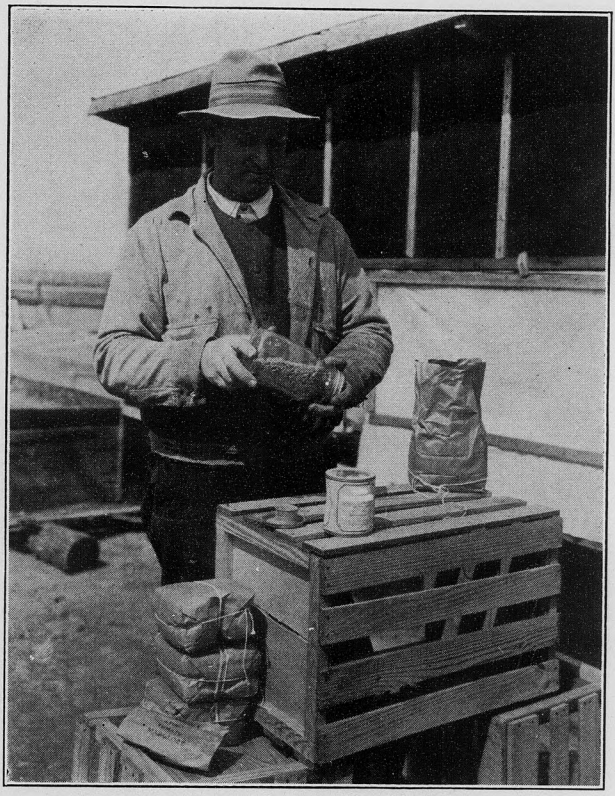
CANNING CROPS

DUE to a relatively small carry-over in the canning industry and to relatively high prices for raw stock, there was an increase in acreage of all major canning crops with the exception of snap beans. This situation resulted in greater demand from growers for information and demonstrations. Resignation of T. D. Holder, canning crops specialist, on March 15, leaving only one specialist in the work, made it difficult to meet the increased demand, but most of the work planned was carried to completion.

In spite of unfavorable weather during part of the season, the yields per acre of all crops except lima beans were larger than last year. The larger production resulted in lower prices for open-market commodities.

Tomatoes—Early field planting was continued as a major project. Approximately 5,000,000 plants were produced in cloth-covered coldframes and it is estimated that 40,000,000 southern grown plants were used by Maryland growers. Seed improvement work and stock seed production were continued in cooperation with the Tri-State Packers' Association with both the Marglobe and Tri-State varieties. Seed of the Marglobe was saved outside the State this year. This work is conducted annually to insure Maryland growers a source of dependable seed of approved varieties.

A continual search for varieties and strains of tomatoes which are superior to those generally grown is carried on by conducting field tests of promising new varieties and strains at Ridgely, College Park, and in the counties where canning crops are grown rather extensively.



Treating tomato seed with dust disinfectant. While not as effective as wet treatment for surface-borne diseases, it is relatively simple to do, inexpensive, and worthwhile.

The Ten-Ton Tomato Club contest was conducted for the eighth year, with 150 growers enrolled. Six of these grew ten or more tons per acre. First and second winners were from Dorchester County and the third was from Harford County.

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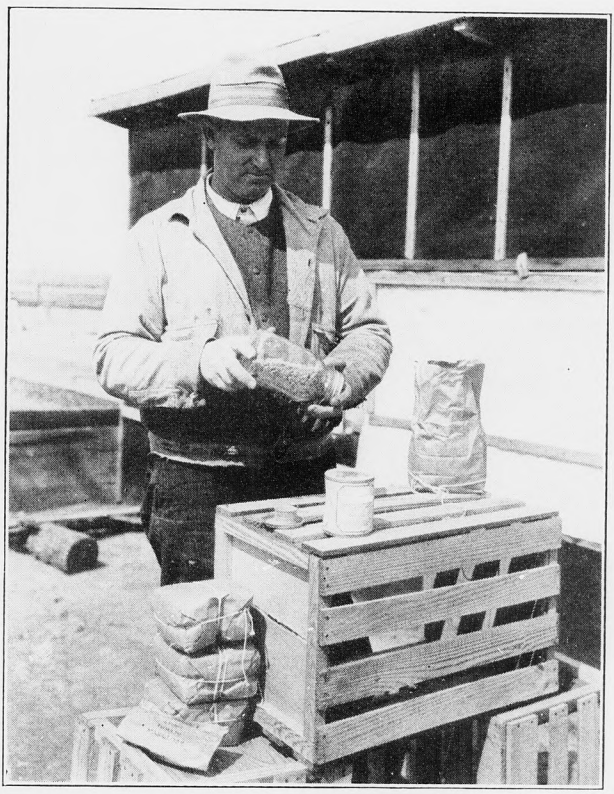

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Vigorous campaigns have resulted in general use of western-grown bean seed as a means of controlling anthracnose. This practice, coupled with proper rotation, has almost eliminated loss from the disease in the canning crop acreage.

By means of variety demonstrations the growers are given an opportunity to observe the favorable and unfavorable characteristics of different varieties and determine those which are best adapted to their conditions.

Lima Beans—Features of the work with this crop included demonstrations of two new strains of stock, which were selected for uniformity of maturity and their yielding ability, and of calcium cyanamid as a nitrogen fertilizer. Both of the new strains out-yielded regular canning stock and show considerable promise. It was indicated that calcium cyanamid can be used satisfactorily if properly handled and applied.

Peas—Work with peas included efforts to improve the quality of pea seed, fertilizer demonstrations, use of calcium cyanamid to control root rot, and attempts to find a method of buying and selling the raw product on the basis of quality. Maryland has had the reputation of being the dumping ground for poor quality pea seed. For several years the growers have been given a visual demonstration by comparative plantings of the stocks

Trials of pea seed lots at Ridgely. Each row is from a sample of a seed lot received by a Maryland canner. Growers, canners, and seedsmen inspect the trials during the growing season. Such work has resulted in higher quality pea seed being sent into this State.

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Results of 12 demonstrations with two strains of Alaska peas developed at the Maryland Experiment Station show that these stocks are superior in yield to the regular canning stocks.

Sweet Corn—Demonstrations with different varieties, selections and hybrids were conducted in various parts of the State. By more general use of the varieties shown to be best adapted to the several sections, the quality of corn canned in Maryland has been greatly improved.

TOBACCO

ALTHOUGH the tobacco specialist was on leave of absence for the year, a substantial amount of effective work in behalf of this important industry was carried on by county agents and other extension workers. As mentioned more fully elsewhere, the AAA program was carried out, which involved checking of acreage for rental payments and keeping the necessary compliance forms for adjustment payments.

Improved Yield and Quality—More farmers were induced to grow varieties or strains of tobacco that gave higher yield per acre, and better quality and color. Strong emphasis was placed upon more effective control of diseases, particularly upon efforts to control "Wildfire" and "Downey Mildew" in tobacco beds.

A larger number of growers followed a regular spray schedule and they used better spray materials and equipment. Improvement was shown in fertilizer practices; growers are using larger applications per acre and fertilizer with a higher percentage of magnesium for the purpose of increasing the burning qualities of the leaf.

Improved Handling—A plan for a new tobacco barn that afforded improved facilities for curing was developed and distributed to a large number of growers. It has the advantages of reasonable cost for construction, convenient and economical use, and that it is a suitable size for general conditions, especially among small producers.

Quite a number of growers were assisted in the use of small fires in their curing barns during prolonged wet weather for the purpose of preventing "house burn" or "pole sweat."

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Two community tobacco packing houses were organized and operated in addition to one which has been in operation for a number of years. These packing houses afford an opportunity for better packing of small crops to meet trade conditions, offer a ready outlet for small crops, and make it possible for growers to receive more nearly full market prices for their crops.

Each year shows improvement in stripping rooms and the number of growers provided with fairly adequate facilities for that phase of the work.

A demonstration of what can be done to increase production of tobacco. This crop was grown on the farm of Hon. John Parran in Calvert County. Lime and fertilizer were applied as indicated by soil tests.

Marketing Activities—Close cooperation was maintained with the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association in its various activities and problems. This involved assistance in developing policies of the organization to meet the requirements of its members, helping to maintain membership, and aid in adding to the volume of tobacco sold through its facilities.

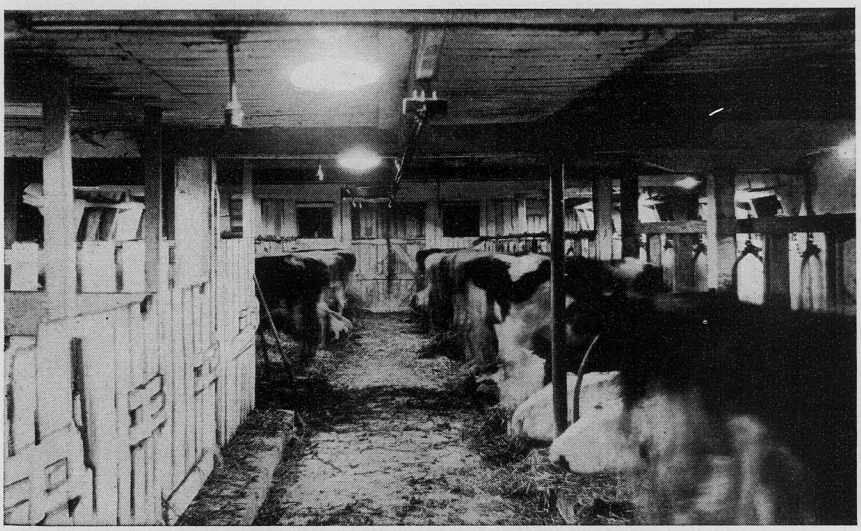
Largely at the instigation of the Service, and with its cooperation, a State Committee made a study of the use of Maryland tobacco by visiting a number of cigarette manufacturing plants. Upon the information obtained, the Committee made the following recommendations: 1. That farmers grow tobacco only on suitable land and in order to improve the quality of

the leaf they should use a proper amount and analysis of fertilizer; 2. That farmers practice more careful assorting and uniform packing of tobacco in the hogsheads; 3. That an effort be made to have the warehouse in Baltimore give a fair sample of tobacco from each hogshead in order to report the quality of tobacco in the hogshead; 4. That growers be encouraged to use hogsheads of uniform size; and, 5. That greater competition be encouraged in the buying of tobacco on the Baltimore market.

A State Committee also prepared and submitted a brief concerning Maryland tobacco to the Tariff Commission, with a view to possible reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. This brief was prepared because of a serious decline in exports of Maryland tobacco during the last four years.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Rural Electrification—Greatly increased emphasis was given to Rural Electrification and the program developed rapidly during the last six months of 1935. In the first half of the year a comprehensive survey of conditions in Maryland was made. It pointed out the possibility of 1,000 miles of line, made up of 650 individual line extensions affecting 4,196 farms.



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During the year, 153 miles of line were built, connecting 857 new customers, and 776 additional customers were connected to old lines, making a total of 1,633 customers connected.

Electrification schools were started, with an ultimate goal of reaching 7,000 to 8,000 families in the next three years. In these schools, "Care and Repair of Electrical Equipment," "Use of Electric Equipment," and "Good Home Farm Lighting" are demonstrated.

At the end of 1935 there were 36 groups of farmers in 18 counties, involving 214 miles of electric line and 900 families, cooperating with the hope of getting electric service.

Electric rates were improved, line extension policies were liberalized, and a decidedly increased interest was shown in rural electrification.

Farm Structures—This project continued to expand. As one result of the building plan service there has been a marked tendency for farm building designs, particularly dairy structures, to become somewhat standardized. This has resulted in economies in construction and more satisfactory structures.

Five new plans were added to the list of stock plans during the year, namely: A tobacco barn, an isolation barn, a horse barn, a sheet of horse stall details, and a tobacco curing shed.

In response to specific requests, 555 plans were sent to 351 individuals in comparison with 290 plans supplied to 215 persons in 1934. Farm dwellings were added to the service through cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farm Drainage—When assistance is requested, a survey is made and instructions are given, together with figures and a map of the recommended drainage system. Thirteen drainage surveys were made, involving 240 acres of land. Reports show that 145 acres were tile drained following these surveys.

The specialist was instrumental in having three C.C.C. drainage camps allotted to Maryland and was in charge of the organization and supervision of the work of these camps. They are working on the maintenance and improvement of public ditches. Established in October and November, these camps had as of January 1, 1936, cleared 720,000 cubic yards of ditch banks and channels, and had excavated 12,000 cubic yards of material.

Home Utility Service—Assistance of this nature was rendered in six counties. Visits were made in connection with kitchen remodeling, convenience of equipment, electricity, water systems, water ram installations, purification of water supply, and laying out sewage disposal systems. Heating and ventilation information was given in one county.

Electrical Clubs—Definite work with 4-H club members was started in two counties. Individual aid was given, the problems studied, and material was prepared for club leaders and members.

ECONOMICS AND FARM MANAGEMENT

WORK in this field has been very closely allied with the agricultural adjustment programs ever since such programs were inaugurated in Maryland and throughout the country. Most of the effort has been devoted to assembling and disseminating basic economic information underlying the adjustment programs, with particular reference to the agricultural develment of this State and to the need for continuing to shift emphasis from production of cash grains to production of feed grains and legumes. As a result, the farmers have become more conscious than ever before of the economic problems of their industry and more anxious for information bearing upon such problems.

Adjustment programs have made evident to farmers generally the need for adequate farm records and given impetus to the use of farm business records. More than 10,000 farm record books were distributed to Maryland farmers in 1935.

Young farmers, particularly, are becoming interested in keeping farm business records. Older 4-H club members in four counties enrolled in a definite project in which they are given supervision and assistance in keeping farm records.

Farm Management—Production problems of farmers have given way in large measure to problems of farm management. In advising farmers on production problems, extension workers have considered the problems of each farm enterprise in relation to the welfare and success of the entire farm business. The main objectives of the farm management extension program are to encourage a more balanced farm production of

higher quality products, economically produced, intelligently financed, and efficiently marketed, with particular emphasis upon producing sufficient food and feed for home needs.

CROP ESTIMATES AND FARM STATISTICS

THE cooperative arrangement whereby trained statisticians of the Division of Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are stationed at the University of Maryland was continued throughout the year. It is a pleasure to express the appreciation of the Service for the able and cordial cooperation given by Mr. J. A. Ewing, Statistician in Charge, and his corps of assistants. The Extension Service maintained a specialist in this line of work, in addition to the increased force from the Federal Department.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL EXTENSION

DEMANDS for assistance in the way of instruction and leadership in fields other than those associated with practical phases of farming and homemaking increase each year. With only one part-time specialist devoting a small portion of his time to this field, it is not possible to meet more than a small percentage of the demands.

An increasing number of requests is received for speakers, for information, and for more or less definite and extensive projects on the more general and cultural subjects. Specialists in other lines of work, and the county and home demonstration agents have assisted in meeting this demand to the extent that their other activities and ability would permit. Members of the teaching staff of the University, representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and many others have given hearty cooperation and valuable assistance. There is great need, however, for more definitely organized and much more adequately equipped work in this field.

Some of the phases in which there was greatest interest and in which considerable progress was made were schools in parliamentary procedure, particularly for the women's organizations; development of community and club choruses; group recreation; and family reading.

A part-time specialist in Rural Sociology was added to the extension force and it is anticipated that distinct development in this line will be made during the coming year.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK

SPLENDID cooperation has been received from those associated with the other branches of the University. Due to many new activities and problems, close association with the heads of the several department has been essential. As in the past we have received much encouragement and help from Dr. H. J. Patterson, Director of the Experiment Station and Dean of the College of Agriculture, having his cordial support and suggestions at all times. Other specialists who have been very helpful and cooperative are Prof. J. E. Metzger, Dr. DeVoe Meade, Prof. Geary Eppley, Mr. B. E. Carmichael, Mr. L. W. Ingham and others.

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

AS in past years, the administration of the State Horticultural Department was under the direction of the Extension Director. Activities of this Department are reported in separate reports. It has proved mutually helpful and economical to have the work closely tied in with extension activities in this way.

CONCLUSION

THUS concludes the Annual Report of the Service for the calendar year 1935. It does not attempt to cover the many activities engaged in by the representatives of the Service, but is a brief outline of some the broader fields of effort.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration program will conclude with the Supreme Court decision. A new approach toward meeting the emergency will undoubtedly be made. It will be the attitude of the Service to be as helpful in the new program as it has in the past.

The Service is indebted to officials in charge of Extension Work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for their sympathetic cooperation. The confidence that exists between the Federal and State agencies inspires us to do everything in our power to cooperate and make the work as efficient as possible.

Likewise we are indebted to the leaders of the Grange and Farm Bureau for their assistance and encouragement.

President R. A. Pearson resigned in July of the present year. He had always been deeply sympathetic with the work of the Extension Service. Acting President H. C. Byrd assumed the duties of the presidency in July of this year and he, too, has been more than cooperative in approaching the many problems that have arisen during the past six months. I, therefore, gratefully acknowledge the splendid and sympathetic interest of Acting President Byrd in the promotion of Extension work in the State.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, BY PROJECTS, SHOWING SOURCES OF FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935

Project	Total	Federal Funds			Offset Funds	Funds Not Used As Offset		
		Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham	Additional Cooperative		College and State	County	Other
Administration	$12,600.36	$6,872.65	------	------	$4,032.28	$1,655.58	------	$39.85
Publications	12,454.49	6,006.03	------	1,958.42	2,998.60	1,487.44	------	4.00
County Agent Work	111,477.07	35,603.81	6,206.92	2,580.89	31,172.20	2,938.26	30,962.22	2,012.77
Home Demonstration Work	92,149.73	10,084.56	19,869.69	6,969.68	23,663.04	2,026.91	23,308.23	6,227.62
Nutrition	3,027.31	1,728.74	------	------	1,223.07	75.50	------	------
Clothing	3,365.14	1,991.56	------	------	1,282.95	87.44	------	3.19
Agronomy	4,108.42	1,594.79	------	------	1,933.79	573.84	------	6.00
Animal Industry	4,216.23	1,182.31	------	------	2,125.68	897.79	------	10.45
Horticulture	6,926.24	4,274.93	------	------	2,088.04	529.12	------	34.15
Dairying	10,703.30	2,208.50	------	------	1,656.00	6,381.24	------	457.56
Agricultural Marketing	11,752.00	1,598.15	------	------	750.00	9,348.85	------	55.00
Poultry Husbandry	4,734.43	646.54	------	------	2,205.50	1,882.39	------	------
Entomological Extension	*21,594.23	993.00	------	------	------	20,362.14	------	259.09
Pathology	6,567.19	1,783.82	------	------	------	4,403.94	------	379.43
Canning Crops	7,931.44	1,957.01	------	------	------	5,964.35	------	10.08
Farm Forestry	1,763.22	------	------	------	1,098.35	631.90	------	32.97
Poultry Marketing	3,615.19	96.84	------	2,827.39	171.38	519.58	------	------
Rural Engineering	2,725.20	253.71	------	2,320.28	------	151.21	------	------
Crop Statistics	2.71	------	------	------	------	2.71	------	------
Economics and Farm Management	343.34	------	------	343.34	------	------	------	------
Apiculture	1,452.19	348.97	------	------	------	1,038.72	------	64.50
General Education Extension	1,707.83	------	------	------	------	994.93	------	712.90
Total Expenditures	$325,217.26	$79,225.92	$26,076.61	$17,000.00	$76,400.88	$61,953.84	$54,270.45	$10,289.56

*Includes $14,233.61 used for Japanese Beetle control.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY PROJECTS, SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM ALL FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935

PROJECT	Personal Services	Labor	Supplies and Materials	Communication Service	Travel Expenses	Transportation of Things	Printing, Binding and Cuts for Publications	Furnishing of Heat, Light, Power, Water, and Elec. (Service)	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
Administration	$5,413.25	$150.31	$1,546.43	$1,518.93	$15.45	$1,317.85	------	$764.29	$804.80	$1,069.05	$12,600.36
Publications	4,630.00	924.24	2,046.05	1,749.27	30.59	27.49	1,986.55	------	1,046.70	13.60	12,454.49
County Agent Work	85,009.44	23.85	3,037.77	53.84	22,772.60	5.12	------	13.00	407.79	153.66	111,477.07
Home Demonstration Work	66,549.99	26.03	3,428.45	41.28	20,865.79	23.54	------	14.00	137.18	1,063.47	92,149.73
Nutrition	2,447.34	------	55.11	2.00	517.10	.76	------	------	5.00	------	3,027.31
Clothing	2,534.34	------	148.81	123.91	531.68	1.72	------	------	24.68	------	3,365.14
Agronomy	2,940.25	262.16	35.83	14.50	846.46	5.62	------	------	3.60	------	4,108.42
Animal Industry	3,005.01	49.80	24.30	3.90	967.65	72.51	------	------	93.06	------	4,216.23
Horticulture	5,940.00	25.00	46.50	.25	906.50	1.64	------	------	6.35	------	6,926.24
Dairying	7,707.00	43.60	94.35	282.23	2,268.82	2.80	------	------	4.50	300.00	10,703.30
Agricultural Marketing	9,610.50	------	199.62	91.01	1,620.50	1.22	------	------	23.75	205.40	11,752.00
Poultry Husbandry	3,708.00	2.80	28.07	107.10	883.19	.27	------	------	5.00	------	4,734.43
Entomological Extension	9,930.00	8,357.26	153.89	45.20	2,742.75	8.43	------	------	147.56	209.14	*21,594.23
Pathology	4,257.50	95.12	117.45	22.46	2,033.67	4.94	------	------	6.05	30.00	6,567.19
Canning Crops	5,314.66	------	52.84	367.72	1,681.42	2.07	------	------	12.73	500.00	7,931.44
Farm Forestry	1,069.38	------	7.31	------	680.53	------	------	------	6.00	------	1,763.22
Poultry Marketing	2,362.50	------	294.73	1.22	950.57	------	------	------	6.17	------	3,615.19
Rural Engineering	1,273.00	33.75	16.54	72.29	1,323.50	1.12	------	------	5.00	------	2,725.20
Crop Statistics	------	------	------	------	------	.18	------	------	2.53	------	2.71
Economics and Farm Management	343.34	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	343.34
Apiculture	785.00	------	------	19.45	647.74	------	------	------	------	------	1,452.19
General Education Extension	906.02	5.00	41.43	26.68	314.87	3.25	------	------	408.88	1.70	1,707.83
Total Expenditures	$225,736.52	$9,998.92	$11,375.48	$4,543.24	$62,601.38	$1,480.53	$1,986.55	$791.29	$3,157.33	$3,546.02	$325,217.26

*Includes $14,233.61 used for Japanese Beetle control.

(Continued from Second Page Cover)

COUNTY AGENTS—1935

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany	R. F. McHENRY	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	STANLEY E. DAY	Annapolis
Baltimore	H. B. DERRICK	Towson
Calvert	JOHN B. MORSELL	Prince Frederick
Caroline	G. W. CLENDANIEL	Denton
Carroll	L. C. BURNS	Westminster
Cecil	J. Z. MILLER	Elkton
Charles	P. D. BROWN	La Plata
Dorchester	WM. R. McKNIGHT	Cambridge
Frederick	H. R. SHOEMAKER	Frederick
Garrett	J. H. CARTER	Oakland
Harford	H. M. CARROLL	Bel Air
Howard	E. K. RAMSBURG	Ellicott City
Kent	J. D. McVEAN	Chestertown
Montgomery	O. W. ANDERSON	Rockville
Prince George's	P. E. CLARK	Upper Marlboro
Queen Anne's	KENNETH W. BAKER	Centerville
St. Mary's	J. J. JOHNSON	Leonardtown
Somerset	C. Z. KELLER	Princess Anne
Talbot	R. S. BROWN	Easton
Washington	M. D. MOORE	Hagerstown
Wicomico	J. P. BROWN	Salisbury
Worcester	R. T. GRANT	Snow Hill

ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENTS

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany, Garrett and Washington	H. W. BEGGS	Cumberland
Baltimore	WM. H. CARROLL	Towson
Harford	W. G. MYERS	Bel Air
Kent	STANLEY B. SUTTON	Chestertown
Montgomery	A. A. ADY	Rockville

Local Agents—(Negro Work)

Southern Maryland	J. F. ARMSTRONG	Seat Pleasant
Eastern Shore	L. H. MARTIN	Princess Anne

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS—1935

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany	MAUDE A. BEAN	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	MRS. GEORGIANA LINTHICUM	Annapolis
Baltimore	ANNA TRENTHAM	Towson
Calvert	E. ELAINE KNOWLES	Prince Frederick
Caroline	BESSIE M. SPAFFORD	Denton
Carroll	AGNES SLINDEE	Westminster
Cecil	VIOLA G. COOK	Elkton
Charles	MARY GRAHAM	La Plata
Dorchester	HATTIE E. BROOKS	Cambridge
Frederick	HELEN E. PEARSON	Frederick
Garrett	MARGARET K. BURTIS	Oakland
Harford	CATHERINE MAURICE	Bel Air
Howard	MARTHA E. MANAHAN	Ellicott City
Kent	HELEN N. SCHELLINGER	Chestertown
Montgomery	EDYTHE M. TURNER	Rockville
Prince George's	ETHEL M. REGAN	Hyattsville
Queen Anne's	ISABEL BEWICK	Centerville
St. Mary's	ETHEL JOY	Leonardtown
Somerset	HILDA TOPFER	Princess Anne
Talbot	MARGARET SMITH	Easton
Washington	ARDATH E. MARTIN	Hagerstown
Wicomico	GERTRUDE M. COOKINHAM	Salisbury
Worcester	LUCY J. WALTER	Snow Hill

ASSISTANT HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

Allegany	MARGARET T. LOAR	Cumberland

Local Home Demonstration Agents—(Negro Work)

Charles, St. Mary's, Prince George's and Montgomery	MRS. ARMINTA J. DIXON	Washington, D.C.
Somerset	MRS. JUSTINE N. CLARK	Princess Anne

Total Expenditures	$225,736.52	$9,998.92	$11,375.48	$4,543.24	$62,601.38	$1,480.53	$1,986.55	$791.29	$3,157.33	$3,546.02	$325,217.26

*Includes $14,233.61 used for Japanese Beetle control.

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County Agent Work	85,009.44	23.85	3,037.77	53.84	22,772.60	5.12	------	13.00	407.79	153.66	111,477.07
Home Demonstration Work	66,549.99	26.03	3,428.45	41.28	20,865.79	23.54	------	14.00	137.18	1,063.47	92,149.73
Nutrition	2,447.34	------	55.11	2.00	517.10	.76	------	------	5.00	------	3,027.31
Clothing	2,534.34	------	148.81	123.91	531.68	1.72	------	------	24.68	------	3,365.14
Agronomy	2,940.25	262.16	35.83	14.50	846.46	5.62	------	------	3.60	------	4,108.42
Animal Industry	3,005.01	49.80	24.30	3.90	967.65	72.51	------	------	93.06	------	4,216.23
Horticulture	5,940.00	25.00	46.50	.25	906.50	1.64	------	------	6.35	------	6,926.24
Dairying	7,707.00	43.60	94.35	282.23	2,268.82	2.80	------	------	4.50	300.00	10,703.30
Agricultural Marketing	9,610.50	------	199.62	91.01	1,620.50	1.22	------	------	23.75	205.40	11,752.00
Poultry Husbandry	3,708.00	2.80	28.07	107.10	883.19	.27	------	------	5.00	------	4,734.43
Entomological Extension	9,930.00	8,357.26	153.89	45.20	2,742.75	8.43	------	------	147.56	209.14	*21,594.23
Pathology	4,257.50	95.12	117.45	22.46	2,033.67	4.94	------	------	6.05	30.00	6,567.19
Canning Crops	5,314.66	------	52.84	367.72	1,681.42	2.07	------	------	12.73	500.00	7,931.44
Farm Forestry	1,069.38	------	7.31	------	680.53	------	------	------	6.00	------	1,763.22
Poultry Marketing	2,362.50	------	294.73	1.22	950.57	------	------	------	6.17	------	3,615.19
Rural Engineering	1,273.00	33.75	16.54	72.29	1,323.50	1.12	------	------	5.00	------	2,725.20
Crop Statistics	------	------	------	------	------	.18	------	------	2.53	------	2.71
Economics and Farm Management	343.34	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	343.34
Apiculture	785.00	------	------	19.45	647.74	------	------	------	------	------	1,452.19
General Education Extension	906.02	5.00	41.43	26.68	314.87	3.25	------	------	408.88	1.70	1,707.83
Total Expenditures	$225,736.52	$9,998.92	$11,375.48	$4,543.24	$62,601.38	$1,480.53	$1,986.55	$791.29	$3,157.33	$3,546.02	$325,217.26

*Includes $14,253.61 used for Japanese Beetle control.

(Continued from Second Page Cover)

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Anne Arundel	STANLEY E. DAY	Annapolis
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Talbot	R. S. BROWN	Easton
Washington	M. D. MOORE	Hagerstown
Wicomico	J. P. BROWN	Salisbury
Worcester	R. T. GRANT	Snow Hill

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Anne Arundel	MRS. GEORGIANA LINTHICUM	Annapolis
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Carroll	AGNES SLINDEE	Westminster
Cecil	VIOLA G. COOK	Elkton
Charles	MARY GRAHAM	La Plata
Dorchester	HATTIE E. BROOKS	Cambridge
Frederick	HELEN E. PEARSON	Frederick
Garrett	MARGARET K. BURTIS	Oakland
Harford	CATHERINE MAURICE	Bel Air
Howard	MARTHA E. MANAHAN	Ellicott City
Kent	HELEN N. SCHELLINGER	Chestertown
Montgomery	EDYTHE M. TURNER	Rockville
Prince George's	ETHEL M. REGAN	Hyattsville
Queen Anne's	ISABEL BEWICK	Centerville
St. Mary's	ETHEL JOY	Leonardtown
Somerset	HILDA TOPFER	Princess Anne
Talbot	MARGARET SMITH	Easton
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ASSISTANT HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

Allegany	MARGARET T. LOAR	Cumberland

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Total Expenditures... $225,736.52 $9,998.92 $11,375.48 $4,543.24 $62,601.38 $1,480.53 $1,986.55 $791.29 $3,157.33 $3,546.02 $325,217.26

*Includes $44,253.61 used for Japanese Beetle control.